

Israelis dismantle Jerusalem bomb

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (R) — Israeli explosives experts today dismantled a time bomb fixed to a small footbridge on the outskirts of Jerusalem, police said. A police spokesman said the bomb appeared to have been placed by Palestinian commandos. In the West Bank town of Nablus, a Palestinian youth was injured Sunday night when a bomb he was handling exploded, Israel Radio said Monday. The incident occurred near the Al Najah University, which has been the scene of anti-Israeli protests in the past. The injured man was taken to a hospital. Police were investigating the incident, the state radio said.

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U.K., Jordan hold trade talks

AMMAN (Petra) — A meeting was held at the Industry and Trade Ministry on Monday between a Jordanian team led by Industry and Trade Minister Walid Asfour and a British delegation led by Minister for Trade Peter Rees. The two sides discussed ways to develop and strengthen trade and economic relations between the United Kingdom and Jordan and embarking on joint projects between the private sectors of the two countries as well as joint financial projects, particularly in banking and investment. The two sides reviewed the Jordanian commodities which could be exported to Britain and ways to improve the balance of trade between the two countries. They also discussed the possibility of Britain offering better conditions for financing Jordanian projects. Mr. Rees arrived in Amman on Monday after concluding a three-day visit to Iraq during which he held talks with high-ranking officials on ways to develop Iraq-U.K. ties. Mr. Rees said his talks in Baghdad were "successful and useful."

Nkomo asks followers to remain cool

BULAWAYO, Zimbabwe (R) — Veteran nationalist Joshua Nkomo, ousted from Zimbabwe's coalition over accusations that he was plotting a coup, said Monday he had told his followers not to retaliate but said a spark could ignite fighting if cool heads did not prevail. "Danger still lies in the military camps," he told Reuters in an interview. "These young people are getting polarized." Mr. Nkomo, who has strongly denied that he was plotting a coup, draws his support mainly from the traditionally warlike Ndebele people who form about 15 per cent of Zimbabwe's population of seven million. The Ndebele's home province is Matabeleland in southern and western Zimbabwe, whose capital is Bulawayo.

U.S. envoy meets Egyptian deputies

CAIRO (R) — U.S. special envoy Richard Fairbanks Monday met members of the foreign relations committee of Egypt's People's Assembly (parliament), but could not meet with President Hosni Mubarak. The American ambassador to Egypt, Alfred Atherton, also attended the parliament's meeting, which reviewed the American stand on the "autonomy" negotiations between Egypt and Israel for Palestinians in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip. Mr. Fairbanks arrived here on Sunday on his first sounding out mission in the Middle East since he was appointed as his country's new envoy for the stalled negotiations. The U.S. envoy was due to meet President Mubarak Monday but officials said the head of state had a cold and would not be receiving visitors for the next two days. It was not clear, therefore, if Mr. Fairbanks would see the president on this trip to Egypt.

Britain willing to repair Chieftains

LONDON (R) — Britain said Monday it was willing to repair 50 captured Chieftain tanks which Iraq wants to use in battle against their former Iranian owners. The British-made Chieftains were captured during the 17-month-old Gulf war. When the war began, Iraq had about 900 Chieftains while Iran had about 600 according to the latest figures available here. A defence ministry spokesman said Britain was neutral in the conflict, and was willing to repair tanks for Iran as well, provided some debts and other disputes from previous contracts were settled.

Moroccan premier starts China visit

PEKING (R) — Moroccan Prime Minister Ma'ati Bouabid arrived in Peking Monday for a week-long official visit to China. The New China News Agency (NCNA) said he was greeted at the airport by Deputy Foreign Minister He Ying and Moroccan Ambassador to China Abdul Rahim Harkett. He will hold talks with Premier Zhao Ziyang on Tuesday, it added.

Hassan meets Nyerere in India

NEW DELHI (Petra) — Crown Prince Hassan met Sunday evening with Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere, who is currently making a state visit to India. Prince Hassan has also been on an official visit lasting for several days. During the meeting, they exchanged views on Arab-African relations, and emphasised the need of convening the forthcoming non-aligned summit on its fixed date and venue.

President Nyerere will be attending here the South-South dialogue of 44 developing countries. The group consists of Third World countries which are seeking increased cooperation between the countries of the South and ending the domination of the North on the North-South dialogue. Crown Prince Hassan is known to be following up with interest on the North-South dialogue and is an ardent supporter of the dialogue among the countries of the South, so that these countries could utilise their financial and manpower resources to achieve progress and prosperity for their own people.

Gandhi calls for cooperation

NEW DELHI (R) — Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi called Sunday for immediate negotiations between rich and poor nations in a nine-point charter for effective global economic cooperation. Mrs. Gandhi was inaugurating a 44-nation Third World conference convened as a follow-up to last October's summit meeting in Cancun, Mexico, between the developed countries of the northern hemisphere and the poorer countries of the south. She told the three-day conference that the Third World was deeply concerned at the visible deterioration in the global economy since the Cancun summit. The charter proposed by Mrs. Gandhi included increased food production in developing countries, altering the present decline in the flow of assistance from developed to developing countries and reversing protectionism in trade. Senior officials from participating countries were joined at the opening ceremony by Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere, who arrived on Saturday on a five-day state visit.

Syrians present dramatic new account of fighting in Hama

DAMASCUS (R) — In a new account of fighting in the central city of Hama, Syria's rulers Monday accused the outlawed Muslim Brotherhood of having gone on a murderous rampage in the city earlier this month. The account, in a cable from the Hama branch of the ruling Baath Party to President Hafez Al Assad, gave the first official description of the ferocity of the conflict in Hama, 190 kilometres north of Damascus. Previous official reports had spoken only of a government, purge of Muslim Brotherhood hideouts and arms caches in Hama, although the state news agency SANA acknowledged Sunday night that the brotherhood had started an "att-

Saleh due Wednesday for solidarity talks

By Dina Matar
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — North Yemeni President Ali Abdullah Saleh arrives here Wednesday for talks on consolidating the Arab stand and finding ways to resume an aborted Arab summit in Fez, Morocco, last November.

A North Yemeni embassy official told the Jordan Times that Col. Saleh, who will stay here for 24 hours, will also discuss ways to bolster trade, economic and cultural cooperation between the two countries.

Although the president's schedule has not been disclosed, the official said that Col. Saleh will review with His Majesty King Hussein and senior government officials Middle East developments and ways of restoring Arab solidarity through a unified visualisation.

Col. Saleh's visit to Jordan is part of a pan-Arab tour which took him to Oman, Kuwait and

the United Arab Emirates and which will also cover Jordan, Iraq, Qatar and Saudi Arabia.

After talks with Arab Gulf leaders in Oman and Kuwait, Col. Saleh was quoted as saying that the proposed merger between North and South Yemens was proceeding with "rapid steps."

A special committee formed to accelerate the merger has proposed a draft constitution for unity between the two Yemens, the embassy official pointed out.

As to mutual cooperation with Jordan, the official said that they are picking up, but, "we want to increase trade cooperation between Jordan and North Yemen."

At present, Jordan imports coffee, salt and cotton from North Yemen, "we hope to see a greater cooperation in this field," the embassy official said, adding that North Yemen mainly exports basic food products to the Gulf countries.

The official declined to comment on press reports that North

Upper House, Arabs denounce plan by Eurocouncil panel to meet in Jerusalem

AMMAN (Petra) — In a meeting held on Monday, under Speaker Bahjat Al Tahouni, the Upper House of Parliament denounced the decision by the Council of Europe Political Committee to hold a meeting in Jerusalem in May. The House said in a statement issued at the end of the meeting that the decision violates all international norms and United Nations resolutions.

The statement said that the least which can be said about the planned meeting of the Council of Europe's committee in Jerusalem is that it is a complete bias in favour of the Israeli aggression and a blatant defiance of world peace and security. It also represents a support of the Zionist viewpoint, which rejected U.N. resolutions on Jerusalem and occupied Arab territories.

Saudi Arabia also joined other Arab countries today in expressing concern over plans by the Council of Europe Political Committee to hold its planned meeting in Jerusalem.

The Kingdom's Foreign Minister, Prince Saud Al Faisal, told a visiting delegation from the Socialist group of the European Parliament that holding the meeting in Jerusalem would have "negative effects" on relations between the Arab World and

Western Europe, the Saudi press agency said.

In Abu Dhabi, the United Arab Emirates Parliament Monday denounced the planned meeting as "a hostile act against the Arab Nation" which showed "open support" for the Israeli annexation of the city.

It said in a statement that the plans would jeopardise Europe's links with and interests in the Arab World.

The meeting would amount to supporting the Israeli stand on the Holy City, the speaker of the Kuwaiti Parliament said Monday.

Mohammed Yousef Al Adasani told European ambassadors to Kuwait it would mark a serious development in Europe's attitude to Arab issues.

In Baghdad, the speaker of the Iraqi National Assembly (parliament), Na'im Haddad, met Western ambassadors to Iraq and told them of his country's opposition to the planned meeting, the Iraqi news agency reported.

It quoted him as telling the ambassadors that the plans amounted to implicit recognition of the "Zionist occupation" of East Jerusalem.

He said they would encourage Israel to persist in aggression against the Arab Nation.

Hebronites demonstrate against Israel

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (R) — Arabs in the occupied West Bank town of Hebron demonstrated Monday after Israeli Housing Minister David Levy said new Israeli projects will be developed there.

The ancient town contains religious sites sacred to both Jews and Muslims.

Demonstrators threw stones at passing vehicles but dispersed when heavily armed Israeli troops appeared in the centre of Hebron, the scene of numerous Israeli-Arab clashes.

Israelis have taken over buildings they say belonged to members of the Jewish community that



Ali Abdullah Saleh

Yemen had requested military assistance from Jordan and Britain. However, he added, we would like Arabs to close their ranks and efforts "which is the basic aim of the president's tour."

The official reiterated that North Yemen is in need of Jordanian expertise and manpower, especially in the fields of education and information. "We hope that the two countries will be able to boost the exchange of experts and the like," he said.

"On the whole, Col. Saleh's tour falls in line with King Hussein's efforts to bring Arabs together," the official said.

Egypt wants both peace with Israel, Arab bond

CAIRO (R) — Foreign Minister Kamal Hassan Ali said Monday the Egypt's return to its position in the Arab World was inevitable but this does not mean that Egypt will change its policy concerning peace in the region.

This was also emphasised in a policy statement by Prime Minister Fuad Mohieddin at the weekend when he reiterated Egypt's commitment to pursue its present peace policy after April.

Mr. Ali said that peace was the only way to reconcile the interests of all the peoples of the region and Egypt was campaigning to secure the rights of the Palestinian people.

"Egypt's belonging to the Arab World is not the subject of any discussion or negotiations. Our commitment to support the Palestinian people's rights was never in doubt. Our obligation to peace in the region is a firm commitment," he said in a statement reviewing President Mubarak's recent visits to Western Europe, the United States and Oman.

There was no contradiction, he said, between the right to self-determination of the Palestinian people and the right of Israelis to live in security.

But Mr. Ali told the 390-member parliament: "Egypt's

return to its position in the Arab World is inevitable, but this does not mean that Egypt will change its policy concerning peace in the region."

Mr. Ali said that Egypt was pressing the United States to open a dialogue with the Palestinians.

In a reference to Israel's annexation of the Syrian Golan Heights, Mr. Ali said that peaceful relations with Israel did not prevent Egypt from expressing its views clearly "concerning action threatening the security and peace."

He said that President Mubarak's trip this month to Oman was his first as head of state to an Arab country. "It was natural that talks there should include Egyptian-Arab relations and the two sides' views concerning them," he stated.

There was no contradiction, he said, between the right to self-determination of the Palestinian

Tehran explosion kills 15

LONDON (R) — A bomb exploded in the centre of Tehran Monday, killing 15 people and wounding 60, Iran's official radio reported.

But the radio, monitored in London, gave precedence in its main news bulletin to a recorded message in which Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini broke a two-week silence to denounce rumours about his illness as "tales" made up by opponents of his Islamic regime.

Iran's national news agency IRNA said Monday's bomb, placed inside a garbage truck parked next to Vahidi-Asr barracks, went off during rush-hour traffic. Tehran residents contacted by Reuters said the explosion damaged dozens of cars and houses, sent the victims' bodies flying over a wide area and smashed windows a kilometre away.

Revolutionary Guards cordoned off the area after the blast and it was not clear whether the explosion had damaged the barracks, apparently the bombers' target.

The radio said the casualties were mostly schoolchildren and civilians waiting for a bus. Five municipal road sweepers were among the dead.

In his recorded message, Iran's 41-year-old revolutionary leader said: "A couple of days ago while listening to the radio I heard that a foreign radio had reported that Khomeini is dying...the man supposed to be dying was listening to them (Iranian exiles) and laughing at them."

His remarks were a reference to rumours circulating last week among Iranian exiles in the West that the revolutionary leader was near to death.

In his radio broadcast, Ayatollah Khomeini made a thinly-veiled reference to former President Abol Hassan Bani-Sadr and Mujahideen leader Massoud Rajavi, now in exile in Paris, calling on them to stop making up tales about his health and return to Iran.

"These people residing abroad...should really give up. They claim that the nation is with them. If so, they should come over and cooperate with the government," his message said.

Iranian government spokesman Ahmad Tavakoli hinted that monarchists were involved in Monday's blast, which took place on the anniversary of a coup which brought Reza Shah, the late Shah's father, to power in 1919.

Previous bomb explosions have been blamed on the Mujahideen, the main opposition group fighting to bring down the Islamic regime.

Tehran's police chief Col. Nikzad told the Iranian news agency that the bomb had completely wrecked the truck and that security officials were not able to determine the type of explosives.

Kuwait parliament rejects Syrian role in Lebanon

KUWAIT (A.P.) — The Kuwait parliament voted down Monday renewal of Kuwait's 1982 financial contribution for continuation of the Syrian peacekeeping force in Lebanon.

The parliament's foreign affairs committee had earlier rejected a draft law which would have given the government the green light to pay its 20 per cent share in financing the Arab peacekeeping force in Lebanon, committee chairman, Jasim Al Saqr, said.

He said the government-sponsored bill would have provided for allocation of \$48 million to cover Kuwait's contribution for the 16-month period starting Jan. 26, 1980.

Mr. Saqr did not specify the reasons for voting down the bill by the committee, but parliamentary sources said the bill was rejected "in the light of what is going on in Syria and in view of the Syrian government's biased attitude in

the Iran-Iraq war, which clearly runs counter to pan-Arab interests."

Syria has supported Iran in the 17-month-old Iran-Iraq war.

"Furthermore the Arab Deterring Force is no longer Arab in its constitution, and the role it is playing is different from the role agreed on in its formation agreement of 1976," the committee was quoted as saying in justifying its rejection.

The 1976 Arab summit decided to set up the force in order to restore peace to Lebanon in the wake of the civil war there. It allocated \$90 million for the force's upkeep, to be paid by Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates and Qatar.

Kuwait since then, and until Jan. 25 1980, had paid \$108 million, but stopped paying to await payment of the shares of other participants, sources said.

Arab interior ministers open Riyadh conference

RIYADH (A.P.) — An emergency meeting of Arab interior ministers convened here Monday to the backdrop of a flurry of bilateral joint security pacts among Gulf Arab states, who are keeping a wary eye on Iran's threats of exporting its "Islamic revolution."

Saudi Interior Minister Prince Nayef Ibn Abdul Aziz inaugurated the conference by pledging Saudi Arabia's "full readiness to shoulder any joint responsibilities... in establishing a close-knit Arab security barrier against... deviation and those harbouring illwill or evil against the Arab World."

He said the nations of the Arab League were already implementing "a preemptive security plan" approved by a similar meeting last year.

Prince Nayef said Saudi Arabia's centre for security studies and training in Riyadh was one of the most modern in the world. He said its capabilities are dedicated for the Arab interior ministers council, whose internal statutes are being worked out at the one-day meeting.

Prince Nayef said the police and intelligence chiefs attending have proven that the Arab nations, who may differ in other aspects, approach security in an "abstract" methodism.

Representing Jordan in the meeting is Interior Minister Sulaiman Arar who arrived here Sunday at the head of a five-member Jordanian delegation.

Lebanese Premier and Interior Minister Shafiq Al Wazzan is scheduled to leave here Tuesday for Kuwait, where parliament is said to be preparing to veto any future subsidies for the maintenance of Syria's peacekeeping force in Lebanon.

Mr. Wazzan has indicated he will not bring up the Lebanon situation at the conference, saying

this was the responsibility of Arab reconciliation committees already in operation and "the Arab summit conference."

Prince Nayef said after the morning session that Bahrain and some other states have proposed modifications to a working paper presented at the conference and that all matters were being discussed "in an atmosphere of brotherly understanding."

No new revelations were expected from the meeting, which was preceded by the signature late Sunday night of bilateral security pacts between Saudi Arabia on the one hand and the United Arab Emirates and Qatar on the other.

An announcement carried in UAE newspapers Monday morning said President Sheikh Zayed Ibn Sultan Al Nahayan had accepted the resignation of the country's armed forces commander, Brig. Sultan Ibn Zayed.

No replacement was immediately named, and it was not clear whether this had anything to do with current plans for joint security and defence by Saudi Arabia and its five partners in the ten-month-old Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC)—the UAE, Qatar, Bahrain, Kuwait and Oman.

Prince Nayef said two more agreements will be signed with Kuwait and Oman, all "identical" to a Saudi-Bahrain pact concluded last December following an aborted Iranian-backed "Islamic revolution" bid in Bahrain.

The Saudi minister, who declared in December that Saudi security forces were ready for swift deployment to any Gulf country that requests them, said the agreements "organise cooperation in many fields."

The interior ministers of the six GCC countries will hold a conference of their own here Tuesday to discuss the specifics of Gulf security.

NATIONAL

Hotel Training College starts pioneer tourist guides course

By Dina Matar
Special to the Jordan Times

TWENTY STUDENTS are now undertaking a pioneer tourist guide course at the Amman Hotel Training College.

The secondary school graduates with no previous training in the hotel business, come from various parts of the country and are all motivated by the lustrous days that lie ahead.

For long, Jordan has been deprived of the services of skilled tourist guides, and the few who have been working in the field do not meet the needs of the market. In view of the boom in the hotel business and the large influx of tourists entering the country every year, the Hotel Training College

initiated the first-of-its-kind course last August. The two-year course comprises three major components, language proficiency, guiding technology and other supporting lectures.

Supervisor Walther Merkel told the Jordan Times the course mainly deals with "tricks of the trade." Everything pertaining to a tourist guide is crammed in the course, and students are instructed in travel and transport procedures, the handling of passengers, appearance and behaviour codes.

Dr. Merkel said that the practical side of the course is the most vital part of the two years spent at the college. Excursions are organised to Jordanian sites where the students undergo on-the-job

training and get acquainted with Jordan's attractions.

The main languages taught are English and French, while the supporting lectures deal with a wide-ranging variety of subjects ranging from archaeology and history to geography, the history of art and Islamic culture. The trainees also are given lessons in first aid and sports.

The first group, expected to graduate in 1983, will help meet the need of the country. And, although the need for tourist guides is now pressing, the college administrators do not envisage that a great number is required in the future. They foresee that turning out some 20 qualified tourist guides every two years will help satisfy the needs of the local market

and not saturate it at the same time.

Dr. Merkel said that when the students first enrolled in the course, "they did not have any idea about the business." But after constant information and prodding on, "many have become motivated by the vast opportunities of work available upon their graduation," he said.

For the inexperienced young men who enrolled in the course, it was just another field of study. And little did they know of the efforts that have to be exerted to create a favourable image. Dr. Merkel said, adding that a guide's job is a public relations job, "where you have to be all smiles and cheerfulness."

The Hotel Training College

took great pains in initiating the course, since a tourist guide course cannot be universally standardised and "has to take into consideration the needs of the country."

Dr. Merkel explained that each country has a different culture and in the case of Jordan, students have to get acquainted with the history of important touristic sites, like Petra and Jerash, and should be fully-informed about everything related to these places.

When the students graduate, they will be granted a community college diploma, since their studies involve post-secondary education, Dr. Merkel said.

In an effort to expose the students to the intricacies of the trade, the college is trying to keep in constant touch with important hotels and tour agencies in Jordan. In fact, Dr. Merkel pointed out, "our course is open to everybody and hotel people in the country are encouraged to participate in the course."

One major obstacle facing the students undertaking the tourist guide course is the English language, which is a must at the college.

Most of the students are *tawjiji* graduates with little knowledge of English, and they have difficulty in communicating, "but they are improving a lot, because they seem willing to learn," Dr. Merkel said.

He added that due to constant enlightenment about the future prospects of the job — which is very rewarding moneywise — the students have plunged souls and hearts into the lessons and are quite enjoying them.

He said that tourist agencies in Jordan and hoteliers on their part are also eager to give a hand, "because they feel that our graduates, the first qualified tourist guides in the country, will be worth their while, and will help promote tourism in the country." Mr. Nazih Dabbas, director of the Hotel Training College, said that the projected target for 1990, is to "graduate skilled people who are interested in their work and who

will heighten Jordan's image outside."

He told the Jordan Times that the college's target perspective is to turn out some 25 tourist guides every two years, adding that the graduates will have to work in Jordan since other neighbouring countries, like Saudi Arabia and the Gulf States, do not need tourist guides.

For the students, the future seems bright, and prospects of attaining both financial satisfaction and moral support has egged them on throughout.

Traditionally, tourists relied on people living in, or close to the country's archaeological treasures, like the bedouins of the Bdoul tribe of Petra (right) or those whose livelihood depends on providing facilities to the tourists, like those Wadi Musa horse owners (below).



Skilled guides are needed to help tourists appreciate the glory of the past.

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NCC approves amendments

AMMAN (Petra) — The National Consultative Council (NCC) held a meeting Monday under Speaker Ahmad Al Tarawneh. Prime Minister Mudar Badran and the ministers attended the regular session.

The NCC approved a draft law amending the bandroll law of 1982 empowering the minister of finance and customs to stamp items included in the bandroll law instead of wrapping them with the paper roll.

It also approved a draft law amending the residence and aliens law. According to the amendment, fines imposed for violation of the provisions of the law will be reduced from JD 20 to JD 5 per month.

The NCC also approved a draft law amending the law on immovable property for 1982. The most prominent amendment of the law stipulates that power of attorney cannot be transferred to a third party in matters related to immovable property.

The council also approved a draft law amending the transport law for 1982. The amendment allows bus companies to transport unseated passengers.

The NCC also approved a draft law amending the law governing the Orphans Fund for 1982. According to the amendment, the fund is exempt from having to keep at least 15 per cent of its deposits in cash.

The prime minister and his cabinet members then answered questions raised by NCC members. Answering a question on the Potash project, Prime Minister Badran said the project is established on an area of 100,000 dunums and that it is one of the most important projects in the country. He added that in the assessment of the World Bank, the project is one of the best for a developing country, as far as prices and the period of implementation are concerned.

The prime minister said that the project will be completed on Mar. 17, 1982 and will be officially inaugurated on Mar. 18, 1982.

Only 'hens' can swim Thursday morning

AMMAN (Petra) — The management of the Al Hussein Youth City announced Monday that the heated in-door winter swimming pool at City Club will be reserved every Thursday morning for women and those of their children who are under 12 years of age. Swimming hours will be from 9 a.m. to 2 p.m.

Youth City Director Isam Aridah said the measure will take effect next Thursday.

AFM starts 'over-the-counter' market

By Steve Ross
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — The large sums of money flowing into the stock market in Jordan will find a new outlet, and securities transactions will provide greater government revenues, due to two new developments at the market.

A newly-established over-the-counter market associated with the Amman Financial Market (AFM) will be devoted to trade in shares of companies as yet unlisted on the AFM, both absorbing sizable amounts of money and offering protection to investors.

The fee paid to the AFM on

each stock exchange transaction, meanwhile, is being increased by over 50 per cent.

AFM Director General and Board Chairman Hashem Al Sabbagh told the Jordan Times the over-the-counter market, which started operations officially on Saturday, is not a stock exchange in the strictest sense of the word, since securities traded there are not listed. A public shareholding company cannot be listed on the AFM until it has published an annual report, including a financial statement covering a period of at least a year, he said.

The stock of firms which do not meet this requirement is now being traded in the over-the-counter market. Brokers

trade it at the AFM premises, but in a separate session from that of the regular stock exchange. Firms whose shares are traded in the new market must have at least 50 per cent of their capital paid up.

On the difference between the AFM and the over-the-counter market, Dr. Sabbagh explained that the former was both an exchange for the stock of regular, established companies, and "a sort of small SEC." This was a reference to the Securities and Exchange Commission in the United States, which monitors transactions and registers securities. The over-the-counter market does not serve all these functions. But information about securities traded there will be available in the market, which will protect investors from unfair dealings.

Before the over-the-counter market's establishment, stocks not yet listed on the AFM were being traded between individuals. This is still happening in the case of companies whose capital is not yet 50 per cent paid up.

Unlike dealings on the AFM, those on the new market will not be reported regularly in the press. This service is available only for listed stocks.

Dr. Sabbagh said that 75 firms were now listed on the AFM, after the addition of three in the past week. The over-the-counter market started dealings with around 20 firms participating, he said; but he predicted that this number would grow to "at least 30" before the end of 1982.

Fees increased

The recent increase in fees on AFM transactions brought them



Dr. Hashem Al Sabbagh

up from 0.65 per cent to nearly 1 per cent of each transaction's value. This fee is paid by both sides of a sale. Dr. Sabbagh said, so that the stock market collects two per cent of the value of each transaction.

The fees are collected by brokers in the market, he said. They go to cover the financial market's operating expenses; and if at the end of the year it has funds left over, they are sent on to the government treasury.

Dr. Sabbagh said the increase in the fees would add about an extra JD 1 million to the market's funds.

Assistant nurses school opens

ZARQA (Petra) — A school for assistant nurses was opened Monday at the Zarqa government hospital. Hospital Director Mahmoud Awad said the opening of the school was part of the Health Ministry's efforts to provide sufficient medical staff for government hospitals.

He added that the 50 female students, will be provided with lodging, meals and uniforms, in addition to a monthly salary of JD 35 during the 18-month training period.

He explained that the students, who will receive theoretical lessons and practical application sessions on the various medical professions, will be graduated as assistant nurses.

He said the door is open for any girl enrol in the school, provided that she carries the preparatory school certificate as a minimum.

Dr. Awad praised the hospital's achievements for last year, most prominent of which was the opening of a surgery section, a medical and scientific library, and a play hall for children.

Blood diseases seminar ends

AMMAN (Petra) — A seminar on blood diseases concluded its work Monday at the University of Jordan Hospital.

The seminar rapporteur, Dr. Abdullah Al Abbadi, said that during the three-day seminar, participants were acquainted with experience of international professors and their advanced research on blood diseases, and this has helped give new information in this field to Jordanian doctors.

Dr. Abbadi added that international experts who attended the seminar were acquainted with the advanced research being prepared by Jordanian doctors and professors.

A constructive dialogue took place on the exchange of local and international expertise on the scientific research on blood diseases and ways of treating them, he said.

The foreign experts were also acquainted with the medical and health problems facing Jordan, Dr. Abbadi said.

NPC chief, IBRD aide confer

AMMAN (Petra) — National Planning Council (NPC) President Hanna Odeh received at his office on Monday the vice president for Europe, the Middle East and North Africa of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), who arrived in Amman on Sunday for a nine-day visit to Jordan.

During the visit, the visitor will get acquainted with the development projects, in the implementation of which the bank is participating.

Dr. Odeh explained the objectives of the five-year development plan, its strategy and the projects included in it.

The two also discussed development plan projects for whose financing the IBRD has contributed and further participation by the bank in the country's development.



Citizens from towns and villages around Amman converged on Quwaismeh Monday for a mass rally in support of Iraq. (Petra photo)

Irbid, Quwaismeh rallies support Iraq

AMMAN (J.T.) — A mass rally in Irbid on Monday supported His Majesty King Hussein's initiative to form the Yarmouk Force, which will fight alongside the Iraqi army in the Gulf war.

A cable sent to King Hussein expressed Irbid "Governorate's absolute support of Your Majesty's heroic stand in supporting Iraq." The participants declared that they are placing themselves "at the King's disposal to defend Arab rights against the enemies of the Arabs and Islam."

They also sent a cable of support to Iraqi President Saddam Hussein praising the "heroic victories the Iraqi army is achieving on the eastern flank of the Arab Homeland."

The rally issued a statement calling on "the Arab masses from the (Atlantic) Ocean to the (Arabian) Gulf" to support Iraq in its efforts to regain its territories and restore its sovereignty on its regional waters.

The statement also called for returning three islands, which Iran occupied since the early seventies, to the United Arab Emirates, as well as putting an end to Iran's threats against the Arab Gulf.

The statement accused Iran of "aggressive tactics and expansionist ambitions at the expense of the Arab Nation through its collaboration with Israel."

At the end of the rally, committees were formed

to collect contributions to the Yarmouk Force.

Citizens from towns and villages south and east of Amman also held a rally in Quwaismeh on Monday to express their support of the King's initiative.

At the end of the rally, the participants issued a statement blessing the King's initiative and declaring their "absolute support of your stand in supporting Iraq in the war it is waging in defence of the Arab Nation's right to regain its waterways and territories from the Persian enemy."

Citizens participating in the rally made a total contribution of JD 51,024 to the Yarmouk Force. They also announced the formation of committees to collect further contributions and solicit blood donation.

The participants also sent two cables of support to King Hussein and the Iraqi president. The Jordan News Agency, Petra, on Monday published a list of contributions to the Yarmouk Force from private companies, establishments and citizens totalling some JD 54,000.

Meanwhile, a representative of the chief of staff, in his capacity as president of the military sports association, sponsored a table tennis match between the Jordanian and Iraqi national teams at the Hussein Youth City. The Iraqi team won 5-3.

Revenues of the match will go to the Yarmouk Force.

Judge Kamal Al Saket dies

SALT (J.T.) — Lawyer and judge Kamal Mohamad Al Saket died here on Sunday, Al Ra'i newspaper reported Monday.

Born in 1920, the deceased worked in the judiciary for a long period and held the post of the Ministry of Justice under-secretary, the paper said.

His Majesty King Hussein Monday deputed Chief Chamberlain Prince Ra'ed Ibn Zaid to convey condolences to the Al Saket family and to the Al Sikak family on the death of Abdul Rahman Al Sikak.



Kamal Al Saket (1920-1982)

Jordanian family killed in Saudi flood

AMMAN (Petra) — A Jordanian citizen, identified as Khairuddin Salem Abu Imad, and his 11-member family were washed away by a flooding stream in Saudi Arabia, the Public Security Directorate has announced.

The bodies of the man, who worked and resided in Abha in Saudi Arabia, and his wife have been found, the announcement said.

The directorate called on the deceased's relatives to contact the consular section at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

NATIONAL NEWS BRIEFS

New ambassadors appointed

AMMAN (J.T.) — A royal decree has been issued approving the appointment of Mr. Muhyeddin Al Hussein as nonresident ambassador to Senegal, and Sami Al Shamsayleh a nonresident ambassador to Malta.

Tal urges better conditions for teachers

AMMAN (Petra) — Education Minister Sa'id Al Tal on Sunday urged all the ministry's administrative departments to devote their efforts to ensure better working conditions for school employees to enable them to perform their duty in the best possible manner. Addressing the teaching staff of the two Irbid secondary schools for boys and girls, Dr. Tal said that the aim of his meetings with the teaching staff of the various educational institutions is "to get acquainted with the facts, to exchange views on the problems and obstacles facing the employees and to draw up quick solutions for them with the aim of achieving the goal of preparing the Jordanian citizen to participate in the making of country's future and the fulfilment of its aspirations." A dialogue then took place between Dr. Tal and the teaching staff on the various educational and administrative issues.

Water seminar to hold second session

AMMAN (J.T.) — The second session of the Interdisciplinary Water Seminar will be held on Wednesday at the University of Jordan Faculty of Science. The session, which will be chaired by Water Supply Corporation Director Sa'id Bino, will discuss the question of pollution in the King Talal dam. Professors Fuad Hashwa, Adel Mahasneh and Leila Abdul Noor will address the session, the second of six fortnightly sessions.

University team back from irrigation

AMMAN (Petra) — The University of Jordan participated in a seminar on irrigated agriculture in the Arab World held in Sudan last week. Dr. Ibrahim Ghawi and Dr. Anwar Al Batkhi represented the university in the seminar. The seminar issued several recommendations, most important of which was one urging the drawing up of a water policy that balances between

available resources and the region's needs until the year 2,000. The seminar also urged the Arab countries, particularly the rich ones, to increase their investment in the agricultural sector in the Arab World. It also recommended supporting the agricultural sector in the occupied West Bank and exposing the Israeli scheme to seize the water sources in the West Bank, the Golan Heights, and southern Lebanon, as well as the Israeli's plan to open a canal linking the Mediterranean and Dead Seas. The seminar also called for encouraging and developing petrochemical industries to meet the requirements of irrigation and land reclamation in order to implement water projects at the least possible cost. The University of Jordan delegation submitted two papers on drip irrigation in the Jordan Valley and a report on irrigation and agriculture in Jordan.

Swiss minister due in April

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Swiss minister of economy will arrive here in April on an official visit of several days to Jordan, the local press reported Monday. The minister will discuss with Jordanian officials economic cooperation between Jordan and Switzerland.

Judicial employees to learn abroad

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Ministry of Justice will organise a series of visits by judicial departments employees to Britain and to other developed countries, Al Ra'i newspaper reported Monday. It said the employees would get acquainted with the procedures followed in these countries in organising courts and the execution of laws and regulations.

Civil servant's corporation plans expansion

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Civil Service Consumer Corporation will open branches this year in Ramtha, North Shuneh, Ajloun and Jerash, Al Ra'i newspaper reported on Monday. The corporation will also open a branch in the Mahatta area of Amman in May, in order to ease the pressure on the corporation's only branch in Abdali, the paper added.

Karak official to leave his post

AMMAN (J.T.) — Karak Assistant Governor Saleh Al Madadiah has decided to retire himself as of the close of the business day on March 31, 1982. Jordanian law

stipulates that a government employee can retire voluntarily after 30 years of active service with the government.

Japan gives ambulances to refugees

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Ministry of Occupied Territories Affairs has received two fully-equipped ambulance vehicles Sunday, Al Ra'i newspaper reported Monday. The ministry's under-secretary, Abdul Rahim Jarrar, said the Japanese government had donated the vehicles as a gift to Palestinian refugee camp residents, the paper said.

Central Bank assets up 9.1% in 1981

AMMAN (Petra) — Central Bank assets for 1981 increased by JD 52,663,000 compared to 1980, according to the bank's monthly statistical bulletin. The bulletin said Central Bank assets at the end of 1981 totalled JD 631,199,000, compared to JD 578,536,000 in 1980, an increase of 9.1 per cent.

Landlord-tenant arbitration team formed

AMMAN (Petra) — An arbitration committee has been formed to resolve any differences between landlords and tenants in the capital. Amman Mayor Isam Ajlouni announced Monday. He said the committee will study disputes between landlords and tenants arising from the application of legislation. It will deal with each case separately and will try to strike a balance between the rights of landlords and those of tenants.

Industrial production increases 'tangibly'

AMMAN (Petra) — Industrial production in Jordan achieved a tangible increase in 1981 compared to 1980. Phosphates production rose by 333,400 tonnes, cement by 52,000 tonnes, petroleum products by 366,000 tonnes, paper by 6,611,000 tonnes, fodder by 7,509 tonnes, liquid medicines by 207,700 litres and cigarettes by 523,100.

Today's Weather

A low depression will affect the hilly areas, with a drop in temperature and scattered rains. The winds will be northeasterly fresh, will change to westerly. In Aqaba, it will be partly cloudy, with scattered rains. Winds will be southerly moderate and seas calm.

	Overnight low	Daytime high
Amman	7	11
Aqaba	12	20
Deserts	7	11
Jordan Valley	12	20

Yesterday's high temperatures: Amman 14, Aqaba 21. Humidity readings: Amman 43 per cent, Aqaba 37 per cent.

WHAT'S GOING ON

Exhibition

* Multimedia exhibition of modern American artists at the American Centre, from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Film

* Zar und Zimmermann, based on the opera by Albert Lortzing. At the Goethe Institute at 8 p.m.

جالري عالية للفنون التشكيلية Alia Art Gallery

يدعوكم لمشاهدة معرض لوحات للفنانة

كارولين ايوب وذلك ابتداءً من

٨٢/٢/٢٢ وحتى ٨٢/٢/٢٣

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Ha'aretz: Begin unreasonable over Saudi eight-point peace plan

By Amos Elon
Below are excerpts from an article which appeared recently in Ha'aretz, Israel's most distinguished newspaper. A well-known journalist and a Zionist, Amos Elon is author of *The Israelis: Founders and Sons*. The excerpts and translations are from *Israele*, a biweekly news service.

There is something shocking, frightening, if not downright despair-producing in the vulgar, and certainly not tactically useful, Israeli response to the eight-point plan of Saudi Crown Prince Fahd. The reaction of the government and opposition alike was emotional and angry. It has grown more so from day to day, and is now bordering on panic. Are we so taken aback, so angered and so unsure of ourselves that we do not even bother to examine whether the Saudi plan (like the Egyptian peace initiative in 1971) is a first step, an opening to a process of negotiation, at the end of which lies a peace treaty? Do we even give up from the start on an attempt to use the Saudi initiative for our own propaganda purposes, from the tactical point of view? ... The Saudi plan in fact recognises "the right of the region's countries to live in peace" (for 33

years, we have been demanding general recognition of this right), but since it also calls for Israeli withdrawal from all the territories occupied in 1967 and the establishment of a Palestinian state, we have rushed to label it an evil, pro-Soviet scheme, and slammed the door.

It is interesting to follow the evolution of this response. Last year, when the first sounds of the new Saudi tone were heard in an interview with Prince Fahd in the Washington Post, the Israeli reaction was still a little more constructive, and at least more clever. Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir expressed willingness to hold negotiations with Saudi Arabia without preconditions; and Premier Begin even invited Fahd to come to Israel and address the Knesset: "I'll speak right after him. Maybe he'll convince me, and maybe I'll convince him." But not this time.

This time, Israel's first real response was a violation of Saudi Arabian air space by military planes. This uncouth provocation was accompanied by the defence minister's declarations that from now on, Saudi Arabia must be seen as a confrontation state for all intents and purposes. "Israel will respond to the Saudi Arabian's eight points with eight new settlements on the West Bank."

It is not the first time that an Arab peace proposal created panic and unease among our political leadership... The most extreme instance, though not the only one, was in early 1971, when Sadat threw Israel off balance with his announcement, for the first time, that he was willing to enter

into a peace agreement with Israel, and to respect its independence and sovereignty in "secure and recognised borders." There is a lesson to be learned from this episode. Sadat's terms for peace with Israel, spelled out in an official letter to Ambassador Gunnar Jarring, were complete Israeli withdrawal from Sinai and the Gaza Strip, and the promise of a just solution to the "refugee problem" (no one spoke then of the Palestinian people, autonomy, self-determination or statehood).

The conditions were minimal, compared to what was agreed upon eight years (and 2,412 deaths) later, at Camp David. But to Golda Meir, Moshe Dayan, Yigal Allon, and Yisraeli Galili, they were unbearably harsh. The public reaction to the Saudi plan now is reminiscent of the response then: a mixture of panic and disdain — the two traditional marks of our attitude toward the Arabs. The government sponsored an energetic propaganda campaign against what it called "Sadat's ultimatum." Yigal Allon complained that Ambassador Jarring had overstepped his authority, and claimed that Sadat's stated willingness to make peace with Israel was insincere. Military intelligence experts spread rumours that Sadat was addicted to drugs. Yisraeli Galili demanded that Israel strongly confront the U.S.

Moshe Dayan said of the Egyptians (as Menachem Begin today says of the Saudis) that they "want to wipe us out in two stages. The second stage of the Egyptian peace plan is the destruction of Israel." There was no need to respond to the Egyptian proposals.

he said, because "our position has never been better." Besides "Sharm a-Sheikh without peace is preferable to me than peace without Sharm a-Sheikh," (Dayan insisted). Golda Meir insisted that Sadat was lying in offering peace: in fact, "he is afraid to go to war, but lacks the strength to make peace with us," she said.

Our leaders spouted near total distrust of any Egyptian promise, and even of the very process of diplomatic discussion. Nor was it a shining hour for the Israeli press: At first, most of the newspapers refrained from reporting to their readers that the Egyptians had actually offered Israel a peace treaty... A look at the mass-circulation dailies of that time shows what almost seems to be a conspiracy of silence, and obfuscation concerning the historic turning point that was the Egyptian proposal... Al Hamishmar (with very small circulation) was the only paper to report, two days after the Egyptian statement was made, in an article by Amnon Kapeliuk: "Sadat said yes to peace with Israel." All the other newspapers published unclear and partly distorted reports...

The vast majority of orientalists at Israel's universities served the government as well, adopting its ancient formula. There was a fatal closeness between scientists and rulers. The former, like the politicians, were prisoners of their "demonology of hidden meanings." Many became hung up in a sterile debate over whether a "peace agreement" as Egypt had proposed, was as binding as a "treaty." The answer was generally the one desired by the gov-

ernment: no. Is peace (salaam) as offered by Egypt sufficient? They pondered, or must we demand reconciliation (sulh)? Professor Shimon Shamir and General Matti Peled were the only orientalists who hailed the positive changes in the Egyptian stand...

Even less enlightened than the press was the Knesset (Israeli Parliament). Uri Avnery was the only MK (Member of the Knesset) to state and restate in February and March 1971 that we had reached a historic cross-roads. But his words met only thunderous laughter, condemnation and mockery. Peace is possible with Egypt, Avnery declared, but does the government want peace, or is it more afraid of it than of war? Dayan replied to him on March 10 that the Egyptian proposal was a programme "for the destruction of the state of Israel," and reiterated his preference for Sharm a-Sheikh over peace. In what was, retrospectively, an impressive prophecy, he (Avnery) warned the Knesset that if we did not respond positively to Sadat's peace initiative, we were likely to face a "sudden deterioration towards another horrible, bloody war."

Sure enough, the war was not long in coming. Is our stubbornness today leading to another war? The question cannot be avoided. Perhaps we shall win it, perhaps not. If we do, it will no doubt be at a high cost in lives. Afterwards, as after the 1973 War, we'll want to say, in the words of the Roman sage, how different things would be "if those who were victorious in death had won while still alive."

Francis Perrin

Key to Israel's A. bomb

By Ron Bennett

— Sunday Times

For more than a decade, the West has assumed that Israel has the capacity to manufacture nuclear weapons. But Israel itself has never admitted this officially, and there has still not been a satisfactory explanation of how it might have obtained the complex technology necessary to divert its "peaceful" nuclear programme into something more dangerous.

Now, a vital clue to the puzzle has emerged in *The Nuclear Barons*, a book by Peter Pringle and James Spigelman. It reveals that Francis Perrin, who was scientific head of the French Atomic Energy Commission from 1951 to 1970, helped to supply the missing link Israel needed by turning a blind eye to the exchange of top secret information between the Israelis and a French nuclear company.

The company, Saint Gobain, which builds reprocessing plants for the French nuclear programme, handed over blue-prints for a plutonium reprocessing plant, so giving the Israelis the ability to extract bomb-grade plutonium from their French-built nuclear reactor's spent fuel rods.

Attempts to piece together the Israeli nuclear jigsaw have focused largely on two areas of circumstantial evidence. The first is the well-known skills of Israeli scientists and engineers, the theory being that they were expert enough to make their own plutonium reprocessing plant without outside help. The second is the mysterious disappearance of enriched uranium fuel from a private enrichment plant in Pennsylvania. The unconfirmed theory is that the Israelis stole it.

But Pringle and Spigelman maintain that the entire programme "had been aimed single-mindedly toward a military option" from its beginnings in the fifties and that by the late sixties the Israelis had amassed sufficient detailed technical knowledge and material to carry out all but the final stages of manufacture. Then, some time around the period of the six-day Arab-Israeli war in 1967, they acquired the missing link — from France.

The authors cite an interview they had with Perrin, who told them: "We (the French government) refused to sell Israel a chemical extraction plant, but they naturally learnt the chemistry of plutonium with us and they asked a French company to help them in building an extraction plant. We just let this company (which Perrin identified as Saint Gobain) do its work."

Perrin told the authors that Saint Gobain supplied the blueprints and let the Israeli nuclear engineers work out the details for themselves — with fatal results. Another unidentified source revealed that "several (Israeli) engineers died in plutonium-related accidents before the project was complete."

The Perrin revelation makes some sense of two assessments of Israel's plans made by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency. In 1968, the CIA told President Johnson that Israel had the capacity to make nuclear weapons. In 1974 it issued another report confirming its original assessments, but adding: "We believe that Israel already has produced nuclear weapons. Our judgement is based on Israeli acquisition of large quantities of uranium, partly by clandestine means; the ambiguous nature of Israeli efforts in the field of enrichment; and Israel's large investments in a costly missile system designed to accommodate nuclear warheads."

But the book offers no new evidence on the key remaining question: has Israel ever tested a nuclear device? In September 1979, an American satellite designed to spot the characteristic double flash of atomic explosions detected what appeared to be a bomb test off the coast of South Africa. The Americans have not corroborated this evidence with any other, such as fallout, but if it was a nuclear explosion, two countries are suspected as the source: one is South Africa, the other Israel.

— The Guardian

GUEST EDITORIAL

By Tareq Masarweh

WHY THESE antics in the Zionist Knesset, in Israeli newspapers and in Menachem Begin's office if the White House does not intend to sell Jordan sophisticated weapons in the first place? Why does the White House announce that it does not intend to send these unasked-for weapons to Jordan when U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger denies that Jordan has submitted a specific order to buy sophisticated U.S. weapons?

The last time a U.S. president tried to act tough was when U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations Andrew Young voted in favour of a draft resolution rejected by Israel. At that time the U.S. president apologised for the vote saying that the incident was due to a failure in communications between Washington and New York. This time it appears that there are communication problems among U.S. Secretary of Defence, U.S. president in Washington and the U.S. president in Tel Aviv, or their might be something else.

We do understand Jordan's influence and real weight in the Arab-Israeli conflict. Many attempts have been made to isolate Jordan and keep it weak. But we have never imagined that events should reveal such clear harmony between the Zionist antics and those of the Ayatollahs in Tehran. Khamenei also fears advanced weapons being given to the Jordanian Armed Forces on the assumption that these weapons will be used by the strong arm of Iraq. Although we understand that the Iranian president is just playing a propaganda game considering the weapons to have reached Jordan and that they will consequently reach Iraq, yet this game has exposed the nature of the alliance between the regime in Tehran and that of the Zionist entity based on the conviction that the Jordanian-Iraqi national alliance poses a real threat to both of the racist entities east and west of the Arab Homeland.

The most important Zionist military expansion plan is that of trying to prevent the Iraqi strength from joining Jordan on the confrontation line. The Israeli air force has had a prominent part in this plan. Menachem Begin fears future pan-Arab alliances.

Washington does not want to sell Jordan certain weapons when Jordan has not asked to buy such arms. Yet, this story has exposed a great deal of things which were supposed to be kept secret between certain allies who have shouldered a role far beyond their capabilities.

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

A question of double standards

AL RA'I: We shall continue to question the reasons which urge Israel to fabricate this protracted 'hubbub' about the possibility of Jordan being supplied with U.S. weapons and about the possibility of any Arab country's getting arms from any source.

These questions will continue to be valid despite the fact that the answer is easy and very clear: Washington and Tel Aviv are greatly concerned to keep this region under absolute Israeli hegemony. It is also clear that arms will enable this nation to practice its free will and to confront these schemes aimed at imposing hegemony on the Arabs.

Our knowledge of these facts does not answer our question but opens the door to more questions which preoccupy the mind of every Arab citizen and drive him to the verge of despair. The Arab citizen wants to know why Arabs accept and acquiesce to the double standards of U.S. policy in the region. He wants to know why the United States claims that it is trying to establish friendly relations with the states of the region while continuing to submit to Zionist blackmail and rushing to strengthen and step up a lasting and absolute Israeli military superiority over the Arab states.

The Arab citizen does not expect his questions to be answered by Washington or by Tel Aviv. He expects the Arab Nation to answer these questions because he feels proud to belong to this nation and because he is always ready to sacrifice everything for its sake.

The Arab citizen fully understands that his nation will be able to remedy all its ailments when it establishes its unity, strength and free will to act.

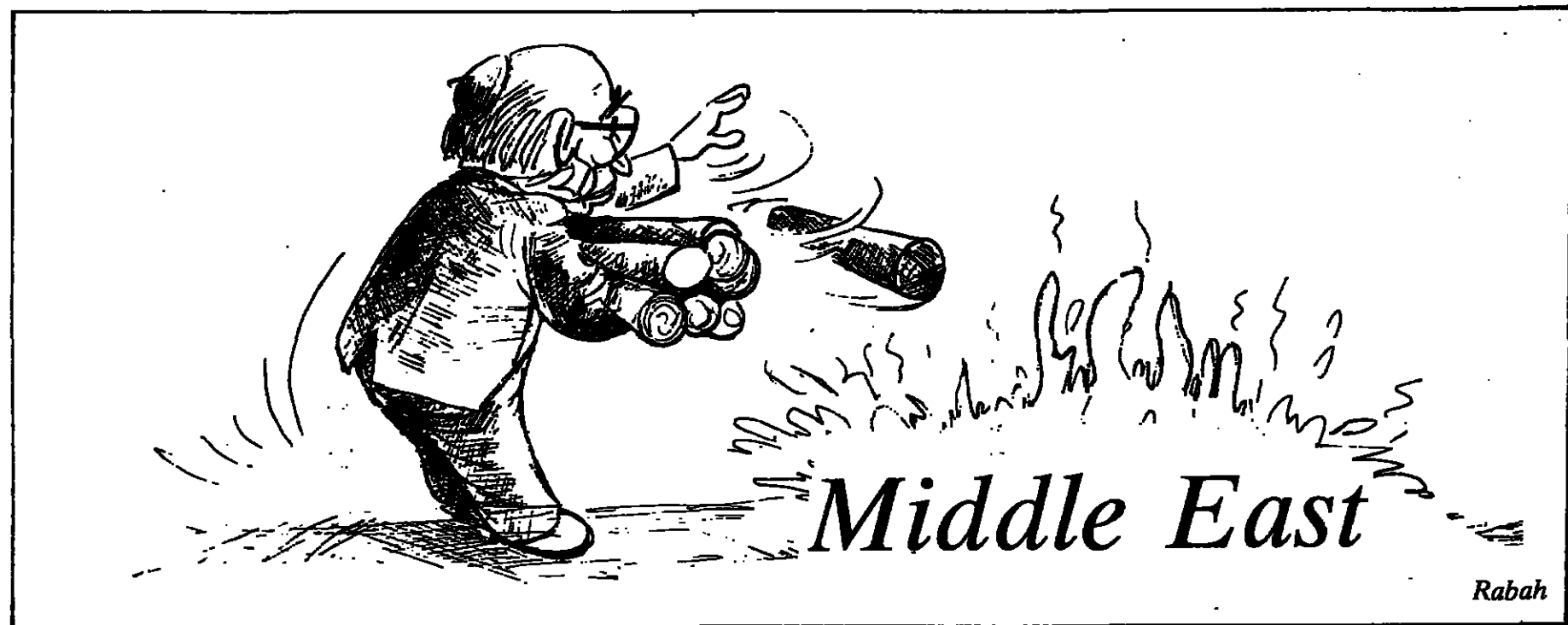
The war should end

AL DUSTOUR: The Iraqi-Iranian war must be stopped because the raging battles between the two sides are sapping their blood. The Iranian intransigence obstructs putting an end to this war, but the Iranian campaigns of deception will never be able to silence the cries and moans of the men being killed in the war between these two Muslim brothers.

Iraq has called on the Red Cross to put up efforts to remove the thousands of Iranian dead from the battlefield. It seems that the Iranian officials do not care about these Iranian Muslims whom they use as cannon fodder although the same Iranian officials fully understand that Iraq does not want to annex any Iranian lands nor is it happy to kill these young men who are being forced to attack the Iraqi army.

The Islamic world understands that only by stopping this war the dispute between Iraq and Iran could be solved while the Iranian leadership believes that solving the dispute could only be realised by defeating Iraq. Victorious Iraq has declared that it is ready to stop the war immediately if Iran pledges to respect its territorial rights because this war will only claim more innocent Iranian victims.

There is a flicker of hope in Iran's response to Iraq's call for organising visits to Iranian prisoners of war in Kuwait. Iraq's soldiers should change the attitude of Tehran's rulers and make them abandon this thirst for blood. They should also listen to U.N., Islamic and nonaligned efforts to put an end to this war.



Bank's red button-hole

By Teresa Hayter

"Algeria is not a pure example of cooperation between a socialist government and the World Bank," said a World Bank official, because of the government's "basic inefficiencies." But the Algerian Government is no more inefficient than many others, and a lot less than some.

The contention that the Algerian example is not pure does little to disprove the theory that the bank's interventions in the Third World are ideological as well as technical, whatever its professions of political neutrality. The bank's new president, Mr. Clausen, with a political clarity rare for the bank, has taken this argument a stage further: introducing the bank's new report on sub-Saharan Africa, he stressed the need for "greater reliance on the private sector." But, he said, "this is not a recommendation which derives from any pre-conceived philosophy of ownership. It derives from considerations of efficiency..."

For the first ten years after Algeria's independence in 1962, the World Bank refused to lend to Algeria. This was the time when it most badly needed help. The French *colons* had abandoned their land and businesses, sometimes destroying what they could not take with them; Algerians had occupied only the least skilled jobs; the French had moved thousands of peasants into "protected" villages. After 1973, Algeria's financial needs were much less: access to loans from the World Bank was little more than an adjunct to other freely available sources of credit and its own revenues from oil and natural gas.

Yet Algeria is now one of the 21 countries for which "cumulative lending operations" by the World Bank group exceed U.S.\$5 billion.

The bank's earlier refusals to lend were cloaked in technical language. The Algerian government asked the bank to finance an irrigation project, making use of the water accumulated behind a dam built by the French. The bank

refused. If the costs of building the dam were included, it said, the financial returns were inadequate. But, said the Algerians, the dam had already been built, so its existence could have been treated in the way that one might treat, say, the existence of a lake.

On another occasion the Algerians wanted the bank to finance a fertiliser plant. The bank said the market was too small. The Algerians arranged contracts with neighbouring states to purchase the products. The bank said, hold on, you've gone too far: We haven't agreed to finance the plant yet. Catch 22.

Algerian officials say that the bank's actual purpose, as an instrument of the major powers which finance it, was to cause the failure of their Socialist experiment. The bank has deviated little from the original purpose for which it was set up, which was to assist the flow of private investment from developed to less developed countries. One implication was that the bank would not lend to countries which nationalised foreign assets without "fair" compensation. In the case of Algeria it was made clear, at least to senior officials, that the problem was compensation to the French *colons* and, in the early seventies, for French oil interests.

The bank was also unwilling to finance industrial projects in the state sector. The first bank missions to discuss a loan to the Algerian Development Bank for small enterprises wanted them, according to the Algerian officials involved, to be in the private sector: the loan was not signed until 1975, after many hard rounds of negotiations, when the World Bank finally agreed that the loans could be made to local public authorities.

But the bank has not given up trying: in recent negotiations for a fisheries loan, it favoured loans to the private fishing sector for importing boats, rather than the construction by the government of boat-building capacity in Algeria.

The bank's reports also advised against the setting-up of heavy industries. There are many pos-

sible arguments against such a development path. But one of the bank's was that they would compete with those of the already industrialised countries, which were capable of supplying the needs of Algeria: Algeria should stick to food-processing, textiles, ball-point pens, and so on.

By 1973 the situation had changed enough for the bank to make its first loan to Algeria since independence. But there was no change in the projects submitted to the bank. Some of the change took place in the bank itself. As a representative of the Algerian FLN put it, McNamara's era in the bank represented an abandonment of gun-boat diplomacy in favour of "intelligent conciliation": Algerians expect a return to hostilities under Clausen and Reagan.

The nature of the Algerian political system had become clearer by the seventies. Autogestion, the Algerian form of workers' control, had lost much of its revolutionary content; control was largely in the hands of the state, which was not itself controlled by the workers.

There were other reasons for the World Bank to become involved in Algeria. After independence some Algerians had argued for what was seen as the Chinese model of labour-intensive industrial development, partly because it implied less dependence on foreign capital and technology: others favoured concentrating on heavy industry based on capital-intensive methods. After Boumedienne took power in 1965, the latter prevailed. Algerians therefore went abroad for capital equipment and credit. They met with hostility from official agencies such as the World Bank and the U.S. Exim Bank.

But private suppliers took advantage of Algeria's willingness to invest massively in the latest technology, and the continuing dependency on imports of technology and spare parts thus created. Algeria was able to finance its industrialisation with suppliers' credits and increasingly, with its oil revenues which, unlike other oil-exporting countries, it has invested entirely in its own dev-

elopment.

Foreign lending to Algeria also made possible a higher rate of extraction of oil and natural gas. Although the World Bank refused to lend to Sonatrach, the State oil company, for exploration, it did lend for the improvement of port facilities. The Algerians themselves now intend to reduce their foreign borrowing and also the rate of depletion of their oil and natural gas. They may, curiously, find themselves urged by the World Bank to borrow more, in the same way that China has been. Algeria has, in fact, delayed spending some World Bank loans and cancelled others: a bank mission has been recently in Algeria, with the specific intention, it is said, of urging Algeria to spend the considerable undistributed portion of bank loans.

As always, once the World Bank is involved in a country, its interest extends beyond the question of projects and their financial viability. The mere fact that it regularly produces substantial reports on the general economic situation of borrowing countries makes this clear. How hard it tries to influence general policies is more difficult to determine, since the attempt to influence is made in private negotiations with government officials, and is at times denied by both them and the bank. Whether it has any effect is, of course, even harder to determine.

Most of the senior Algerian officials I interviewed said the bank did try to influence policies. But they insisted that the Algerian government could not be pushed around like other governments because Algeria had no severe financial problems, because World Bank loans were a small fraction of total investment, and because the government knew what it was doing.

One reason for wanting the bank in Algeria was said to be that its "rigour" in evaluating projects and policies was thought useful, though "bureaucratic" at times, and at other times ridiculous.

Since Algeria is currently engaged in a process of "restructuring" of the public sector,

there is greater opportunity for the bank's views to be heard.

Although bank officials are careful not to express their preference for the private sector too openly, they may favour it in the context of projects, or by implication in their persistent criticism of the inefficiency of the state sector, coupled with suggestions that the private sector "can help." They are less reticent in arguing for "at least" greater autonomy for individual sectors and enterprises and more decentralisation. But, though most may agree with these principles, they are not natural questions, empty of political content; much depends on how decentralisation is carried out.

Similarly with the question of agriculture. The World Bank was undoubtedly correct in arguing that agriculture in Algeria had been badly neglected. But for bank officials to say, as they do, that "inefficiency" in agriculture is the result of "state ownership" is another matter.

The bank's involvement in agriculture in Algeria is considerable: it was, after all, McNamara's favoured sector. Its involvement is not merely technical. It has financed studies on agricultural extension, on credit, which means credit to the private sector, on regulating nomadic grazing lands, on the "integrated development" of a mountainous area; and it is negotiating a loan for studies on the "restructuring" of self-managed farms at Sidi Bel Abbes.

The World Bank may not have greatly changed the balance of forces in Algeria. But there is no doubt that that is, in part, its intention, and that it has found Algerian politicians and officials ready to cooperate with it. The ideological nature of its intervention in Algeria, even though it has been able to operate in an economy with predominantly public ownership and even though it no doubt treads more delicately than in other more vulnerable countries, remains clear. In that sense, the arrival of Clausen will not make much difference.

OPEC may call for an urgent meeting to stabilise oil market

LONDON (R) — OPEC is trying to arrange an emergency meeting on Saturday to consider the threat to oil prices posed by the current glut in the world market, Arab oil sources said today.

There was no official confirmation from the Vienna-based secretariat of OPEC (the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries) but the sources said the meeting was likely to be held and an announcement might be made Tuesday.

The official Algerian press service said a meeting would be called for Saturday. The Al Bayan newspaper in the United Arab Emirates said the Emirates Oil Minister and current OPEC President, Mansour bin Zayed, had asked the secretariat to get agreement from the 13 member states for a Saturday meeting in Vienna or Abu Dhabi.

Market analysts say that at any meeting OPEC will have to try to coordinate output cuts to get a

better balance between supply and demand or else cut prices to try to stimulate higher consumption of oil — and perhaps it might need to do both.

Prices on the non-OPEC Rotterdam spot market have plunged in recent weeks to levels 15 per cent below OPEC's official contract rates, which are aligned on a quote of \$34 a barrel for the benchmark Saudi Arabian light crude. Spot Saudi light has been quoted below \$30.

Western oil company executives said there is intense OPEC pressure for an output cut by the Saudis, by far the biggest exporters, who are alone in OPEC in being able to afford to take a meaningful volume off the market. Libya today publicly criticised

their output policy — a commentary by the official Libyan JANA news agency called on them to cut back to a mere four million barrels daily from a current ceiling of 8.5 million.

But only yesterday the Saudis reiterated that the ceiling still applied. Western oil industry sources say actual output has slipped a little below it, but to nowhere near the level called for by Libya.

The Libyan commentary urged an early OPEC summit, saying ministerial talks had failed to tackle the glut, for which the Saudis bore part of the responsibility. The glut had been of benefit to the United States but had "caused starvation to the other peoples in the oil-producing countries."

Nine of the 13 OPEC states are now running budget deficits as a result of falling sales and price-shaving last year. The Bank for International Settlements says OPEC has become a net borrower

in world capital markets for the first time since 1978.

The Middle East Economic Survey (MEES), an authoritative Moscow-based oil weekly, said Oil Minister Al Khalifa Al Sabah of Kuwait flew to Saudi Arabia a week ago to try to persuade the Saudis to cut their ceiling "as the only viable solution to the present danger of a disastrous market price collapse."

Western bankers calculated that the Saudis could meet their financial targets selling only about six million barrels daily. While Saudi Arabia earns more than it immediately needs from oil, such exporters as Algeria, Libya, Kuwait and Iran have been hit by a buyer revolt.

This month Iran, desperate for sales, broke ranks and unilaterally cut two dollars from its prices, prompting Oil Minister Tayeb Abdul Karim of Iraq — with which Iran is at war — to urge an emergency OPEC session.

FAO, Gulf group to execute projects

ROME (A.P.) — The U.N. Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) will execute projects in Bangladesh, Tanzania, Burundi and Peru under an agreement signed Monday with the Arab Gulf programme for United Nations Development Organisations. The programme, based on contributions from Bahrain, Iraq, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates, has allocated \$2.52 million for the four projects. It will provide \$550,000 for fertilizer distribution and credit pilot project in Bangladesh, \$842,000 for a village storage and training project in Tanzania, \$690,000 for the establishment of centres in Burundi to demonstrate improved techniques of preserving and processing food, and \$440,000 to help in distribution of an improved variety of seeds in Peru. The programme chairman, Prince Talal bin Abdul Aziz Al Saud of Saudi Arabia, signed the accord with the FAO director-general Edouard Saouma.

3 European currencies devalued

BRUSSELS (R) — Belgium and Luxembourg devalued their currencies by 8.5 per cent today and Denmark followed with a three per cent devaluation of the Danish crown.

The changes were announced early this morning after a weekend of extremely difficult negotiations between European Common market governments.

Belgium wanted the devaluation as part of an emergency package to breathe new life into its tottering economy and started out on Saturday by requesting a 12 per cent cut in the value of the Belgian franc.

Commenting on the 8.5 per cent devaluation finally agreed, Belgian Finance Minister Willy De Clercq said it would give a major boost to Belgian exports.

But Luxembourg Foreign Minister Colette Flesch was less enthusiastic. Luxembourg at one point threatened to sever its 59-year-old parity link with the Belgian franc in anger at the size of the devaluation demanded by Brussels.

Mrs. Flesch said Luxembourg only agreed to go along with Belgium because of the long-standing association between the two countries.

Belgium and Luxembourg are linked in a monetary and economic union under which their two currencies have parity and an equal foreign exchange value.

The negotiations—involving senior monetary officials on Saturday and European Economic Community (EEC) finance ministers Sunday—started with West

Germany, France and Italy all opposed to the size of the devaluation which Belgium asked for.

Even so, the figure finally agreed was one of the biggest parity changes in the EEC for years.

Mr. De Clercq, justifying the devaluation, said it was realistic and not excessive. "This is a once and for all operation," he declared. "For us it is definitive."

The decision to devalue the Belgian franc came after months of heavy speculation against the currency.

Belgium's industrial revolution followed hard on Britain's in the 19th century and for years it was one of the most prosperous countries in Europe.

Now its industry has been severely weakened by recession, it has the highest unemployment rate in the EEC, and its balance of payments keeps sinking further

into deficit. Denmark, which joined Belgium with a smaller devaluation, has also been suffering from economic difficulties and Danish government officials said the re-alignment would help to boost Danish exports.

The situation of Luxembourg, on the other hand, is quite the reverse. The EEC's smallest state, with only 358,000 inhabitants, it has become a thriving centre for international banking operations and has a healthy balance of payments surplus.

Government officials in Brussels had repeatedly rejected any move to devalue the Belgian franc.

But a recent study by the International Monetary Fund said a major devaluation was essential for the country to revitalise its economy.

Agip adopts free market tactics to solve Italy's oil problems

By James Buxton

ROME — Agip, the Italian state oil company whose historic objective has been to strengthen Italy's foreign-based oil production capacity, last year had to spurn some of its expensively developed sources of supply. For a time it stopped altogether taking its own crude from both Libya and Nigeria because those countries were demanding prices that were too high.

Out of a theoretical foreign-based production capacity of about 16 million tonnes a year — bigger than any other European oil company outside the major groups — Agip only took a total of 10 million tonnes. By neglecting its own sources of supply — and concentrating on the free world market — it has managed to stem losses which reached L125 billion (\$100 million) in the first half of 1981. It now expects to have broken even overall for last year.

Agip, which is part of the ENI group, has the task of supplying

and distributing that part of Italian petroleum products needs which is not met by the multinationals and independents, amounting last year to about 40 per cent. But for much of last year, while both Libya and Nigeria were asking uneconomic prices, Agip was denied access to cheap Saudi Arabian crude on a state-to-state basis. However, the middle of last year brought a turning point.

To protect itself, Agip gradually ran down the quantity of oil it took from Libya and Nigeria until it stopped lifting altogether. It only

resumed taking supplies towards the end of the year when the official price had been reduced, and has recently stopped lifting Libyan crude again.

Meanwhile, last August Agip signed a state-to-state crude supply deal with Saudi Arabia which, it was agreed in January, will become the basis of a long-term contract.

But problems of the Italian market make profitability very difficult. The government tightly controls the price of every petroleum product, supposedly in accordance with a formula agreed with the oil companies. But because of its natural reluctance to fuel inflation it allowed product price rises only some weeks or even months after they had been justified by the formula, which was continually registering the need for price increases as a result of the sharp rise of the dollar against the lira.

For the first 10 months of last year all oil companies operating in Italy lost about L1,500 billion.

Crude oil refining in Italy has become increasingly uneconomic recently, anyway, because of its need for a high proportion of unremunerative heavy fuel oil — which Italy uses far more exten-

sively for heating than most other countries. Italy's oil refining industry, which used to be a big supplier of products to other countries, has been even worse hit than those of other European countries. It is now operating at less than half capacity and oil companies are increasingly supplying Italy with products refined elsewhere rather than crude. It falls to Agip to give Italy a more balanced oil supply and to utilise its refineries: it has maintained its crude supply, bringing in 45 million tonnes last year, which accounted for 53 per cent of the Italian crude oil supply. But the state company only provided 40 per cent of all products.

Agip has therefore joined the non-state owned oil companies in arguing for the decontrol of at least some product prices to ensure more economic operations and to prevent the foreign companies with loss-making integrated operations leaving Italy altogether — Amoco and Total have indicated their desire to do so and B.P. and Shell left in the 1970s. If that happened, Italy would be supplied with crude mainly by Agip, while independent operators would supply products. This, Sig Bruno Cimino,

Agip's chairman, argues, would be bad both from the economic point of view and from the point of view of security of supply.

— Financial Times news feature

LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON (R) — The market was firm, boosted by the fall in U.S. money supply announced on Friday and easier U.K. money market rates, dealers said. The F.T. index at 1500 was up 5.3 at 567.6.

Banks were particularly strong, led by Natwest which gained 19p to 480 ahead of final results due Tuesday. Barclays and Lloyds rose 17p apiece to a common level of 500. However, operators were nervous ahead of final results from ICI expected on Thursday and the share price settled 2p lower at 336.

Gold shares dipped as much as three dollars as the bullion price continued weak while North Americans were mixed. Trading in government bonds began fifteen minutes late due to huge demand for the government broker's remaining supplies of the short 'tap', exchequer 13½ per cent 1987 'A', which was exhausted at £21, part paid, dealers said.

Bonds ended below best levels, with longer dates around 1½ points up on Monday, but they looked set to move higher when no new funding was announced at the official close, dealers added.

Firm insurances had Eagle Star and Royal 12p and 9p higher respectively but expectations of lower profits which will be announced Tuesday left Commercial Union unchanged at 132.

LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Monday.

One sterling	1.8510/20	U.S. dollars
One U.S. dollar	1.2145/48	Canadian dollars
	2.3485/95	West German marks
	2.5745/65	Dutch guilders
	1.8740/50	Swiss francs
	42.45/55	Belgian francs
	5.9870/920	French francs
	1259.00/1260.00	Italian lire
	232.60/75	Japanese yen
	55.85/75	Swedish crowns
	5.9645/65	Norwegian crowns
	7.8700/50	Danish crowns
One ounce of gold	362.50/363.00	U.S. dollars

JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE

JORDAN TELEVISION

CHANNEL 3

5:30 Koran
5:50 Cartoons
6:05 Children's Programme
6:25 Children's Programme
6:50 Candid Camera
7:20 Local Programme
7:30 Local Programme
8:00 News in Arabic
8:30 Arabic Series
9:30 Local Programme on Amman
10:15 Arabic Series
11:00 News in Arabic

CHANNEL 6

6:00 French Programme
7:00 News in French
7:30 News in Hebrew
7:45 Medical Report
8:00 News in Arabic
8:30 The Story of Writing
9:10 Documentary: Seven Ages
10:00 News in English
10:15 Beuveler: Mr. Horn

RADIO JORDAN

855 KHz AM & 99 MHz FM

7:00 Sign on
7:01 Morning Show
7:30 News Bulletin
7:40 Morning Show
7:50 News Bulletin
8:00 Pop Session
8:30 Sign off
8:40 News Headlines
8:45 Pop Session
8:50 News Summary
9:00 Pop Session
9:10 News Bulletin
9:15 Instrumental
9:20 Country Music
9:30 Concert Hour
9:40 News Summary
9:50 Instrumental
10:00 Old Favourites
10:10 Inventions and Discoveries
10:20 Pop Session
10:30 News Summary
10:40 Top Twenty
10:50 News Desk
11:00 News Bulletin
11:10 Instrumental
11:20 Evening Show
11:30 News Summary

BBC WORLD SERVICE

639, 720, 1413 KHz

GMT

04:00 Newsdesk 04:30 Music for the Harpichord 04:45 Financial News 04:55 Reflections 05:00 World News 24 Hours News Summary 05:30 Diverimento 05:45 The World Today 06:00 Newsdesk 06:30 Sarah and Company 07:00 World News: 24 Hours News Summary 07:30 Ploughman of the Moon 07:45 Network U.K. 08:00 World News: Reflections 08:15 Europe 08:30 The Reith Lectures 09:00 World News: British Press Review 09:15 The World Today 09:30 Financial News 09:40 Look Ahead 09:45 Discovery 10:15 The End of the Affair 10:30 Musician at Large 11:00 World News: News about Britain 11:15 Letter from London 11:25 Scotland this Week 11:30 Sports International 12:00 Radio Newsreel 12:15 Musical Memories 12:45 Sports Round-up 13:00 World News: 24 Hours News Summary 13:30 Network U.K. 13:45 A Jolly Good Show 14:30 O. Henry 15:00 Radio Newsreel 15:15 Outlook 16:00 World News: Commentary 16:15 Sarah and Company 16:45 The World Today 17:00 World News: Meridian 17:40 Scotland This Week 17:45 Sports Round-up 18:00 World News: News about Britain 18:15 Radio Newsreel 18:30 Nature Notebook 18:40 Farming World 19:00 Outlook: News Summary 19:30 Stock Market Report 19:45 Look Ahead 19:45 The London Bach 20:00 World News: 24 Hours News Summary 20:30 Diverimento 20:45 The Red and the Black 21:15 A Word in Edgeways 21:45 Short Story 22:00 World News: The World Today 22:25 Scotland This Week 22:30 Financial News: 22:40 Reflections 22:45 Sports Round-up 23:00 World News: Commentary 23:15 Backtracking 23:30 Meridian

VOICE OF AMERICA

GMT
03:30 The Breakfast Show: 06:30 News, Pop music, features, li-

teners' questions, 17:00 News Roundup: reports, opinion, analyses, 17:30 Dateline 18:00 Special English: news, feature "The Making of a Nation", 18:30 Now Music USA 19:00 News Roundup: reports, opinion, analyses, 19:30 VOA Magazine: Americana, science, culture, letters, 20:00 Special English, news 20:15 Music USA (Luz) 21:00 VOA World Report 22:00 News, Correspondents' reports, background features, media comments, analyses.

AMMAN AIRPORT

NOTE: The following airport arrivals and departures are provided to the Jordan Times by the Air Information department at Amman Airport, Tel. 92205-6. They should always be verified by phone before the arrival or departure of the flight.

ARRIVALS

8:00 Cairo (EA)
8:55 Agaba
9:00 Cairo
9:15 Dubai, Abu Dhabi
9:30 Jeddah
9:40 Dhahran
10:10 Beirut
11:05 Riyadh (SV)
15:30 Kuwait (KAC)
16:45 Tripoli
17:00 Cairo
17:30 Cairo (EA)
17:40 London, Paris
17:45 New York, Amsterdam
17:45 Madrid, Tunis
18:05 Rome (Alitalia)
18:50 Copenhagen, Athens.
19:00 Beirut (SK)
19:30 Amsterdam, Athens (KLM)
20:30 Beirut (MEA)
20:45 Frankfurt
20:45 Damascus
21:00 Frankfurt (LH)
00:20 Cairo (EA)
01:00 Baghdad
01:15 Cairo
02:00 Baghdad

DEPARTURES

3:00 Cairo
6:45 Beirut
7:00 Agaba
7:40 Damascus, Paris (AF)
7:45 Tripoli

8:30 London (BA)
8:40 Beirut, Amsterdam (KLM)
9:00 Cairo (EA)
9:25 Beirut (MEA)
10:00 Frankfurt
10:30 Rome
11:00 Frankfurt
11:50 Cairo
12:05 Athens, Copenhagen
12:05 Riyadh (SV)
16:30 Kuwait (KAC)
18:30 Damascus
18:30 Cairo (EA)
18:45 Abu Dhabi
19:00 Kuwait
19:15 Dhahran
20:00 Cairo (EA)
20:15 Baghdad
20:30 Dubai, Muscat
21:15 Bangkok
22:00 Baghdad
01:15 Cairo (EA)

EMERGENCIES

DOCTORS:
Amman:
Youssef Daoud Rashed 56301
Hisham Abu Arqub 93122

Zarqa:
Tareq Hajjawi 85445/86234

Irbid:
Marwan Al Azzam 74545

PHARMACIES:
Amman:
Al Salam 36730
Jabal Al Nuzhah 30237
Samihi 77526
Al Ikhlis 22943
Al 'A'idin 72861

Zarqa:
Al Hawuzz (—)
Al 'Udoun (—)

Irbid:
Fouad 75360

TAXIS:
Firas 23427
AJ Urkoun 23050
Basman 56736
Al Sabah 76748

CULTURAL CENTRES

American Centre 41520
British Council 36147/8
French Cultural Centre 37009

Goethe Institute 41993
Soviet Cultural Centre 44203
Spanish Cultural Centre 34049
Turkish Cultural Centre 39777
Haya Arts Centre 65195
Al Hussein Youth City 67181
Y.W.C.A. 41793
Amman Municipal Library 64251
University of Jordan Library 84355/84366

SERVICE CLUBS

Lions Philadelphia Club, Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Grand Palace Hotel, 1.30 p.m.
Lions Amman Club, Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the Intercontinental Hotel, 1.30 p.m.
Rotary Club, Meetings every Tuesday at the Intercontinental Hotel, 2.00 p.m.
Philadelphia Rotary Club, Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1.30 p.m.

CHURCHES

Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic) Jabal Luweibdeh 37440
St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Amman 24590
De la Salle Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Hussein 64428
Church of the Annunciation (Greek Orthodox) Abdali 23541
Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer) Jabal Amman 23585
Armenian Orthodox Church Ashrafieh 75261
Armenian Catholic Church Ashrafieh 71331
Amman International Church (Inter-denominational): meets at Southern Baptist School in Shm-eisani 63249

PRAYER TIMES

Fajr 4:48
Sunrise 6:11
Dhuhr 11:50
Asr 3:02
Maghreb 5:28
Isha 6:51

MUSEUMS

Military Museum: Collection of military memorabilia dating from the Arab Revolt of 1916. Sports City, Amman. Opening hours: 9 a.m. — 5 p.m. Sunday to Friday. Closed on Saturdays. Tel. 64240.
Folklore Museum: Jewelry and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. — 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 51760.

Popular Life of Jordan Museum: 100 to 150 year old items such as costumes, weapons, musical instruments, etc. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. — 5.00 p.m. closed Tuesdays. Tel. 37169.

USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS

Ambulance (government) 75111
Civil Defence rescue 61111
Jordan Electric Power Co. (emergency) 36381-2
Municipal water service (emergency) 71125-6-7-8
Police headquarters 39141
Najdah roving patrol rescue police, (English spoken) 24 hours a day for emergency 92205/92206
Airport information (ALIA) 73111
Jordan Television 74111
Radio Jordan 74111

Tomatoes 130
Eggplant (small) 220
Potatoes (imported) 130
Marrow (small) 140
Marrow (large) 300
Cucumber (small) 300
Cucumber (large) 400
Hot Green Pepper 360
Cabbage 150
Onions (dry) 110
Green onions 160
Spinach 80
Cocunut (piece) 300
Beans 400
Bananas 260
Bananas (Mukammam) 225
Garlic 780
Peas 500

UAE dirham 93.6/94.2
Omani rial 994.8/999.5
U.S. dollar 343.345
U.K. sterling 638.7/643.5
W. German mark 146.2/147.2
Swiss franc 183.2/184.3
French franc 57.5/57.8

Italian lire 27.4/27.6 (for every 100)
Japanese yen 148.9/149.8 (for every 100)
Dutch guilder 133.4/134.2
Belgian franc 85.3/85.8
Swedish crown 59.9/60.3

LOCAL EXCHANGE RATES

Firstaid, fire, police 199
Fire headquarters 22090
Cablegram or telegram 18

MARKET PRICES

Radish (Kgm) 150
Parsley 50
Local Potatoes 120
Broad Beans 270
Apples (Golden) 300
Apples (Double Red) 250
Apples (Starken) 250
Lemons 150
Oranges (Shamouti) 150
Oranges (local) 140
Oranges (Valencia) 140
Cauliflowers (white) 120
Bomali 140
Carrot 160
Turnips 160
Grapefruit 140
Beet 140
Lettuce (a head) 100
Mandarin oranges 240

SPORTS

Avoid a slippery grip

By Maureen Stalla

ONE OF the most provoking and least mentioned problems regarding tennis is a slippery grip. A sweaty palm can cause serious gripping problems on hot days. Tension always increased this problem for me. My new tennis dress would always have a grimy spot where I rubbed my right hand between points during tournaments. To prevent this problem there are several things to do:

- Buy a commercial powder and apply it to hand a racket.
- Wrap your grip with a thin gauze tape made for this purpose and sold in sport shops.
- Buy a sport glove.
- Wear an absorbent wrist band to keep perspiration from your arm from running down the wrist.
- Carry a pocket full of sawdust and bounce a bit of it in your palm between points.
- Carry a small towel with you. Tuck it into the waist band of your shorts and use it to dry your hands between points.
- Check your leather grip. It probably needs replacing. Leather gets slippy and slippery after being used for a while. Be sure to get a good quality grip. There are some suede grips on the market now which are quite effective.

JTF announces dates for this year's tournaments

AMMAN (Petra) — The Jordanian Tennis Federation (JTF) has decided to organise the Jordanian tennis tournament for all ages as of Apr. 2. The tournament will last one week.

The tournament will be open for single and double matches for men and women.

The federation has also decided to organise the Jordan Open tournament for all nationalities from May 28 until June. 4 for singles and doubles for both men and women. It also decided to organise the tennis tournament for amateurs in Jordan from Sept. 10 until Sept. 16 for singles and doubles for men and women.

As for the Jordanian tennis tournament for amateurs of all nationalities, it will begin on Oct. 8 and will continue for one week.

Regis excluded from England line-up to play N. Ireland

LONDON (R) — England manager Ron Greenwood sprang two major surprises Monday when he named his side to play Northern Ireland in the opening British Soccer Championship match at Wembley Tuesday.

Greenwood, who made nine changes to the side which clinched a place in the World Cup finals by beating Hungary 1-0 in November, called in Brighton central defender Steve Foster but left out West Bromwich striker Cyrille Regis.

Foster, 24, gains his first cap alongside Dave Watson of Stoke, who has been recalled at the age of 35, at the expense of Liverpool's Phil Thompson.

The exclusion of Regis is bound to cause arguments. The West Bromwich striker has scored 19 times this season, the third highest tally in the first division, and was generally expected to be given the chance at international level.

England, who meet France, Czechoslovakia and Kuwait in Group Four in Spain, will face the Irish without a recognised centre

forward. Greenwood opted to play safe by naming Kevin Keegan and Trevor Francis up front with Aston Villa's Tony Morley, who came on as substitute against Hungary, on the left wing.

Keegan and Manchester United midfielder Bryan Robson are the only two survivors from the team which started the match against the Hungarians.

But Regis may not have lost the chance of grabbing a World Cup place. "Cyrille will probably be on the bench and if we get the opportunity to put him on it will be up to him to take his chance," Greenwood said.

If Northern Ireland survive the opening phase in Spain—they are drawn in Group Five with the hosts, Yugoslavia and Honduras—the two nations could meet in the later stages of the World Cup.

"This game is particularly important. Facing players from your own club, or those with whom you are familiar from League games is always a problem," he said.

Fromholtz injured in car crash

HOUSTON, Texas (R) — Australian tennis star Dianne Fromholtz suffered upper arm injuries Sunday night when a car in which she was riding was struck by a hit-and-run driver.

Miss Fromholtz, 25, in Houston to play in a \$100,000 tournament, had just left the arena when the accident occurred. In the car with her were her stepfather, John Lewis, and two tournament officials.

All four were taken to nearby Twelve Oaks Hospital, where they were examined and released. Ini-

tial X-rays taken there of Miss Fromholtz's arm were inconclusive.

Miss Fromholtz left Houston this morning for Oakland, California, where she will undergo further examination to determine the full extent of the injury. She is entered to play in a \$150,000 competition there beginning Tuesday.

In the Houston tournament, Miss Fromholtz had reached the semi-finals, where she lost to Bettina Bunge Sunday evening.

U.S. basketball standings

Eastern Conference

Atlantic Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Philadelphia	39	14	.736	—
Boston	37	15	.712	1½
New Jersey	27	28	.491	13
Washington	25	27	.481	13½
New York	24	31	.436	16

Central Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Milwaukee	39	14	.736	—
Atlanta	23	28	.451	15
Detroit	24	30	.444	15½
Indiana	24	31	.436	16
Chicago	19	34	.358	20
Cleveland	12	41	.226	27

Western Conference

Midwest Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
San Antonio	34	18	.654	—
Houston	29	24	.547	5½
Denver	28	25	.528	6½
Dallas	18	32	.340	16½
Utah	18	35	.340	16½
Kansas City	18	36	.333	17

Pacific Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Los Angeles	37	17	.685	—
Seattle	36	18	.667	1
Golden State	29	23	.558	7
Phoenix	28	24	.538	8
Portland	28	24	.538	8
San Diego	15	39	.278	22

Sunday's games:

Milwaukee 110, Kansas City 104
New York 122, Houston 106
Philadelphia 109, Phoenix 102
Dallas 113, Chicago 97
Los Angeles 132, Denver 131
Indiana 118, New Jersey 107
Seattle 103, Boston 100
Atlanta 109, Portland 97

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES H. GOREN

©1981 by Chicago Tribune

DEAR MR. GOREN

Q.—Of late, we have come across players who use the weak two-bid with an increasing frequency. As a matter of fact, my wife and I recently adopted the convention. However, we have not sorted out which bids should be forcing and which are not, and we would appreciate any advice you can give us.—R. Campbell, Indianapolis, Ind. (This question has been awarded the weekly prize.)

A.—You have gone about developing a bidding structure in a rather unusual way. Just adopting a convention because a lot of other people are using it, without considering the consequences to your style, etc., is a sure way to court disaster at the bridge table.

The weak two-bid is indeed becoming increasingly popular. It is described in some detail in a new book "Bridge Conventions" (by William Root and Richard Pavlicek, 256 pages, hard cover, Crown Publishers, \$12.95; obtainable from your local bookstore or by mail order from Bridge World Magazine, 39 W. 94th St., New York, N.Y. 10024).

We do not have the space to go into all the variations that can be adopted when using weak two-bids, so the remainder of this article will be directed only to the two simplest and most commonly used systems of rebids.

In both these methods, the only forcing response to an opening weak two-bid is two no trump. In the first of these methods, a system of

responses developed by the late Harold Ogust and refined by the Italian Blue Team, opener uses five steps to describe his hand:

- i) 3 ♠ — Bad hand and a bad suit;
- ii) 3 ♦ — Bad hand and a good suit;
- iii) 3 ♥ — Good hand and bad suit;
- iv) 3 ♣ — Good hand and good suit;
- v) 3 NT — Six-card suit headed by the three top honors.

Here are five hands, each of which qualifies for its like-numbered rebid:

- Opener Responder
2 ♥ 2 NT
?
- 1) ♠ x x x
♥ A J 9 x x x
♦ Q x x
♣ x x
 - 2) ♠ x x x
♥ K Q J 9 x x
♦ Q x x
♣ x x
 - 3) ♠ x
♥ A J 9 x x x
♦ Q x x
♣ K x x
 - 4) ♠ x
♥ K Q J x x x
♦ K J x
♣ x x x
 - 5) ♠ x
♥ A K Q x x x
♦ x x x
♣ x x x

The second method asks opener to show a feature in response to the two no trump force. A feature is usually considered to be a side-suit ace, king or concentration of strength.

Thus, with hands (1) and (2), opener would rebid three hearts, denying a feature. With hand (3), he would rebid three clubs and with hand (4), three diamonds. Hand (5) would again bid three no trump.

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El Salvador: Reagan's dilemma
Zimbabwe: Mugabe ousts Nkomo
Warsaw's 'operation calm'

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TIME

The World News Magazine

How Brezhnev challenged Nixon
How shuttle diplomacy was born (all relating to publication of excerpts from the second volume of the Henry Kissinger Memoirs, Time's cover package this week)
After Brezhnev (U.S. security official Richard Pipes speculates on the nature of the next Soviet regime)
High interest in America, pain in Europe (how U.S. efforts to control inflation are damaging European economies)

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Britain loses much of its fishing fleet

By Stephen Powell
Reuters

HULL, England — St. Andrew's dock, once the teeming hub of Europe's biggest fishing port, now stands forlorn and empty.

In the neighbouring Albert dock, the hull trawlers lining the quay are either for sale or already sold.

Britain's deep-sea fleet is on the brink of extinction.

Once Britain had the world's largest fishing fleet. By 1979 it had slipped to eighth position behind the Soviet Union, Japan, Spain, the United States, Peru, South Korea and Norway.

It is the deep-sea fleet, based largely in this port on England's northeast coast, which has shrunk the most dramatically — from 168 vessels in 1972 to 35 today.

Looking over the line of ships up for sale, fisherman George Foster recalls: "It used to be so busy here you didn't have time to spit. The change has been so quick you can't take it in."

Austen Laing, head of the British Fishing Federation, says: "Just a few years back this was the biggest fishing port in Europe, both by value and by tonnage."

Now the amount of fish landed here is pitifully small.

Britain's fishing industry is reeling from a double blow — the loss of traditional distant fishing grounds and overfishing closer to home. And hanging over the industry is the failure of the European Economic Community (EEC) to

evolve a common fishing policy.

The troubles of Britain's fishermen began during the late 1970's when most countries with coastlines extended their territorial waters to 200-mile limits.

Britain lost access to distant grounds it had fished for centuries as the major sources of cod, haddock and plaice.

"The deep-sea fleet has got to the critical level where if you shrink any further the whole lot goes," says Mr. Laing.

Britain's deep-sea catches have fallen from 232,258 tonnes in 1972 to 26,984 tonnes in 1980. Total catches have slipped from 975,000 tonnes in 1970 to 759,000 tonnes in 1980.

The fortunes of Boston deep-sea fisheries, one of Britain's biggest fishing companies, illustrates how times have changed.

Company chairman Neil Parkes said: "At our peak, in the 1950s and 1960s, we had 70 to 80 trawlers. Now we have 14 trawlers left. Just in the last three months our fleet has been reduced by eight vessels."

The company used to have 18 vessels fishing Iceland alone.

With fish prices low, government subsidies insufficient, and operating costs high, Mr. Parkes says the only course of action

is to sell the trawlers to service bank debts.

The crisis in Britain's fishing industry is just one aspect of the tangled issue of fisheries policy in the 10-nation EEC.

For more than five years, the EEC has been wrangling over who gets how much of the fish swimming in community waters. Agreement among the member states still seems elusive.

With no binding accord, proposals by the EEC commission on catch limits are nothing more than a gentleman's agreement.

As the years pass without an accord, fish stocks dwindle alarmingly. Herring has already been severely overfished and Britain's once-flourishing herring industry has collapsed.

Now there is concern over mackerel. After the loss of most distant fishing grounds, British and other EEC fleets switched their attention to the rich mackerel stock off western Britain.

Mr. Parkes sent some of his ships to fish these waters. "We started off Cornwall five winters ago. You came across huge shoals of mackerel — miles and long and miles wide. Now it's showing all the signs of a fishery that is collapsing."

A new report by Britain's Ministry of Agriculture But the other member states want to give Britain only about one-third of the catch.

In 1975 fishing of mackerel was well within the total allowable catch set by scientists, the report says. But the boom in mackerel fishing means that by last year catches exceeded the limit by 81 per cent.

The report warns: "It is vital that international catches are brought into line with scientific advice. Failure to do so can only result in the continuing succession of decreasing limits until the inevitable advice is given for a ban on mackerel fishing west of Britain."

It points specifically to The Netherlands, Ireland, Denmark

and West Germany as countries which have significantly increased their mackerel catches.

This month the government closed the mackerel fisheries off southwest Britain to large British trawlers over 60 feet (19 metres) in a bid to conserve stocks.

The ban dealt a further blow to Hull's remaining fleet. Any move to extend the ban to cover all EEC vessels could spark a new row with Britain's EEC partners, already frustrated by years of fruitless negotiations on quotas.

About two-thirds of the EEC catch is taken from British waters and British fishermen have consistently argued that their share of the spoils should be at least 45 per cent.

But the other member states want to give Britain only about one-third of the catch.

Another contentious issue is access to coastal waters. Britain's treaty of accession to the EEC gives British trawlers an exclusive six-mile (ten kilometre) zone around the coast and preferential rights out to 12 miles (14 kilometres).

But this agreement runs out at the end of 1982 and it is possible that in the absence of a new accord EEC fishermen will be able to fish right up to British beaches from Jan. 1, 1983.

Alick Buchanan-Smith, British minister in charge of fishing policy, said last month that no British government would allow this to happen.

But British fishermen complain bitterly that their government rigidly controls their catches while foreign ships fish with impunity.

Mr. Parkes protests: "Only Britain is paying any attention to the quotas. Others are doing more or less as they please."

Such allegations can be substantiated from official EEC statistics. EEC officials in Brussels said that in February, Denmark had fished 11,500 tonnes of herring out of a total EEC quota of 20,000 tonnes.

Denmark's recommended quota was only 1,000 tonnes.

British fishermen are acutely conscious that their best ships are now leaving the country for good.

Rio prepares for carnival

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil (A.P.) — It's carnival time in Rio — a time of extravagant galas for the rich and a respite from harsh realities for the not so rich.

The parties are a final self-indulgence before 40 days of Lenten fasting. The carnival starts this weekend and runs straight through Tuesday, the day before Ash Wednesday. Business in this city of 5 million people virtually shuts down.

For the elite, carnival is a time to drink and dance at expensive balls or to escape to the beach or mountain hideaways. But for most people, the four-day holiday is a relief from low wages, 95 per cent inflation and rising unemployment.

The highlight of organised carnival events is the Sunday night Samba school parade on Marquês de Sapucaí Avenue, where a grandstand can seat 80,000 people.

Samba "schools" are neighbourhood clubs — mostly in poor and heavily black-populated districts. Thousands participate.

Each school chooses a theme and prepares an original Samba dance. Members spend months rehearsing the dance steps and the lyrics, making costumes and building floats.

Zeilda Freitas, 44, who earns \$26 a week as a hairdresser in the rundown Jacarezinho neighbourhood, is typical of the *Cariocas*, or Rio residents. Ms. Freitas spent nearly \$450 on her Samba school costume this year and says it was worth every cent.

People pay \$36 for a choice seat at the Sunday parade, which features the 12 best Samba schools out of an estimated 400 in the city. That's 42 per cent of the monthly wage of a Samba school member earning the minimum wage.

Large private social clubs will open their doors for balls that last until sunrise. In the past, these dances have turned into wild scenes, sometimes including fights or public nudity.

Japanese artist spends 27 years in death row

TOKYO (A.P.) — A Japanese convict who has been on death row for nearly 27 years observed his 90th birthday recently at Sendai prison in northern Japan, about 300 kilometres north of Tokyo, prison officials said.

Sadamichi Hirasawa, who is said to be Japan's oldest prison inmate and the world's longest occupant on death row, has been behind bars for 34 years for allegedly killing 12 persons and robbing 160,000 yen from a Tokyo bank in January 1948. The sum is today's equivalent of about 1.6 million yen (\$6,700).

Mr. Hirasawa, a renowned Japanese-style painter, was convicted in one of Japan's most spectacular postwar crimes, a bank holdup in which a man posing as a sanitation official poisoned 12 bank employees to death with "anti-dysentery" medicine before robbing the bank.

Mr. Hirasawa signed a confession after arrest and long hours of police interrogation, but then proclaimed his innocence in court. The supreme court upheld his death sentence in 1955. Since then, he has made 12 appeals for retrial but has been rejected every time.

"The 13th appeal is now being examined by authorities," said Tetsuro Morikawa, 57, an organizer of the Save Hirasawa Committee. "We have also filed the fourth petition for pardon in December 1980," he said.

Mr. Morikawa, a former journalist, said he became involved with Mr. Hirasawa while he was corresponding with death row convicts for a documentary. He said he was deeply moved by Mr. Hirasawa's letters in which the condemned painter earnestly appealed his innocence.

Court officials simply said that Hirasawa's backers failed to provide new evidence important enough to reopen the case.

There were only two cases in modern Japanese history in which a death row convict was granted a retrial.

The Justice Ministry said that as of the end of 1980 there were 62 people on death row in Japan. It said that between 1946 and 1980, 542 prisoners were executed by hanging.



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JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

NYKAL

FLAUW

YURETS

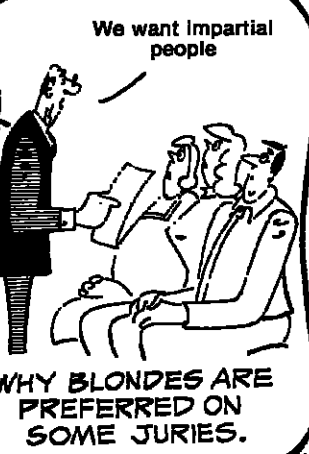
CATTIN

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

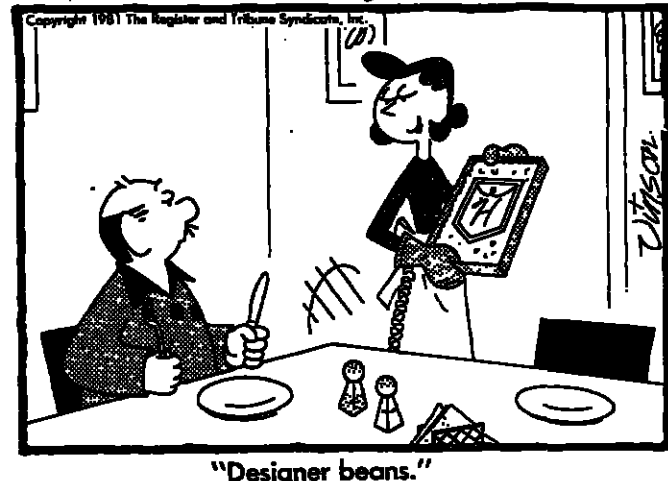
Answer: THEY ARE

Jumbles: MINCE DADDY HIDING SOIRÉE

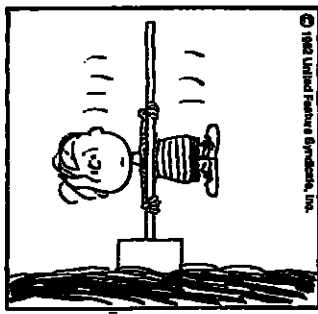
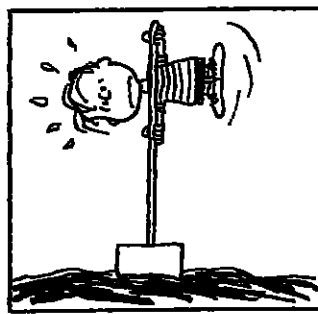
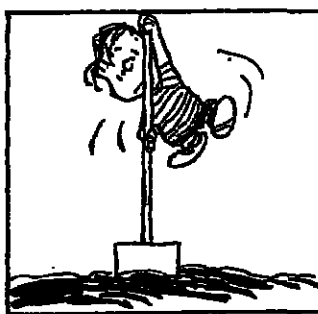
Answer: "When all is SAID and DONE, you might have this!" — "ADENOIDS"



THE BETTER HALF. By Vinson



Peanuts



Mutt 'n' Jeff



Andy Capp



FORECAST FOR TUESDAY, FEB. 23, 1982

YOUR DAILY Horoscope from the Carroll Righter Institute

GENERAL TENDENCIES: A day to put things in the right order, including matters that have to do with your home, and conditions will run more smoothly in the days ahead. You can gain your aims now.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) You have to give more thought and attention to home affairs if they are to work out more satisfactorily. Be logical.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) You can handle business matters efficiently now by getting an early start. Engage in favorite hobby with friends.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) A good day to do important work that will help you get ahead faster. The evening is fine for the romantic side of life.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) Pursue what is uppermost on your mind and gain the support of associates in a new project.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) If you try to please higher-ups, you can advance more quickly now and add to present prestige. Show more devotion to loved one.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Personal affairs can be handled early in the day for best results. Evening is the best time to engage in new activities.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Handle conditions that are annoying and forget the fun side of life for the present. Sidestep one who is argumentative.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Study new moves you want to make where career is concerned. Obtain the information you need from the right sources.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Carrying through with responsibilities you have assumed is fine. Give more attention to loved one who is downhearted.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Try to please an associate who is depending on you now. Plan how to gain your goals more readily.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Take care of routine duties early in the day so that you can have a leisurely and happy evening with family members.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Contacting those who can help you become more successful is the best way to proceed now. Strive for happiness.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY... he or she will be instilled with a romantic nature that will be pleasing to others. Send to the right schools so that your progeny will be able to make a fine mark in the world. The theater, politics and selling are all fine here.

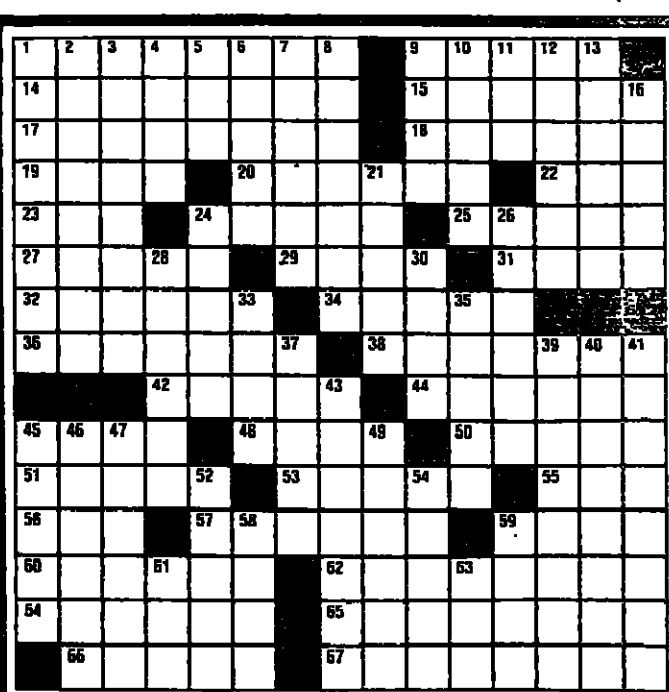
"The Stars impel, they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!

THE Daily Crossword By Jack Luzzatto

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------|
| ACROSS | DOWN |
| 1 Water conduit | 1 Knack |
| 9 They take the blame | 2 Hill of Rome |
| 14 Head-hole sweater | 3 Final |
| 15 Remove by erosion | 4 Trees of desire |
| 17 Small bird | 5 Scooby — cartoon |
| 18 Balm | 6 Lobe at back of mouth |
| 19 Blue flower | 7 Signor Borgia |
| 20 Mental errors | 8 Mine boring tools |
| 22 Waterfront grp. | 9 Go 'round |
| 23 Yuletide kid | 10 Overweight |
| 24 Paper for leftovers | 11 Ski slope |
| 25 Colorado park | 12 South Sea paradise |
| | 13 Made fashionable |
| | 14 Wipe clean |
| | 15 Spy on the neighbors |
| | 16 School against pain |
| | 17 Large sand mass |
| | 18 Flying horses |
| | 19 Fern spore masses |
| | 20 Nourish |
| | 21 Ordeals |
| | 22 Lampblacks |
| | 23 Chinese official |
| | 24 Lapdog |
| | 25 Drooled |
| | 26 Tree sanctuaries |
| | 27 Drinker |
| | 28 Battle-grounds |
| | 29 Apply friction |
| | 30 Snappy comeback |
| | 31 Free spread |
| | 32 Asian land |
| | 33 Bad points |
| | 34 Ballet leap |
| | 35 Mingle |
| | 36 Wheel part |

Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:

ACROSS: 1. WATER, 9. BLAME, 14. SWEATER, 15. EROSION, 17. BIRD, 18. BALM, 19. FLOWER, 20. ERRORS, 22. GROUP, 23. YULETIDE, 24. PAPER, 25. PARK. DOWN: 1. KNACK, 2. HILL, 3. FINAL, 4. TREES, 5. SCOOBY, 6. LOBE, 7. SIGNOR, 8. MINE, 9. GO, 10. OVERWEIGHT, 11. SKI, 12. SOUTH, 13. MADE, 14. WIPED, 15. SPY, 16. SCHOOL, 17. SAND, 18. FLYING, 19. FERN, 20. NOURISH, 21. ORDEALS, 22. LAMP, 23. CHINESE, 24. LAPDOG, 25. DROOLED, 26. TREE, 27. DRINKER, 28. BATTLE, 29. APPLY, 30. SNAPPY, 31. FREE, 32. ASIAN, 33. BAD, 34. BALLET, 35. MINGLE, 36. WHEEL.



WORLD

Poland announces Jaruzelski's Moscow visit, attacks Walesa

WARSAW (A.P.) — Poland's state-run media Monday reported without comment the planned visit in early March of Polish leader Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski to Moscow and launched new attacks on the Solidarity leadership.

The Communist daily Trybuna Ludu carried a brief Polish news agency item saying Gen. Jaruzelski would lead a Communist Party delegation to the Kremlin in early March, but did not elaborate.

The visit will be the first to the Soviet capital by Gen. Jaruzelski since his declaration of martial law and establishment of a ruling military council of national redemption last Dec. 13.

His visit will come just after a Communist Party Central Committee meeting, the first plenary session since martial law.

It was not immediately clear if the visit had been arranged prior to announcement of the committee meeting, set for Wednesday and Thursday. If it was arranged afterward, political observers said it may have been designed to strengthen Gen. Jaruzelski's hand at the meeting.

Party sources and others have said that Gen. Jaruzelski, who is seen as a relative moderate favouring reforms in the economy and revival of independent, albeit a political trade unions, has been facing some opposition from more orthodox and anti-reform party hardliners.

In a separate report, Trybuna Ludu reassured Poland must

close links with its Communist allies, reinforcing the view held here that Poland has made an abrupt eastern turn since martial law.

"We must orient our foreign cooperation ties, and more strongly than so far, towards the fraternal countries," the paper said, and "the Soviet Union, the friends who take a vital and honest interest in the normalisation of life in our country."

Meanwhile, Poland's papers contained a strong new attack on Solidarity union leaders who have been interned since their labour federation was suspended Dec. 13, and reported smashing an underground resistance cell.

The headline army daily Zolnierz Wolnosci in an article titled "Scenario for a crime" lashed out at top leaders of the union, including its Chairman Lech Walesa, for statements made during a fiery meeting in Radom 10 days before martial law was declared.

It said Mr. Walesa had joined other union chiefs in calling for construction of gallows for party officials and accused activists of preparing for a "bloody fight."

The article, written by an apparent newcomer to the paper named Jerzy Kujawa, may be an attempt to link the moderate Walesa with more radical unionists such as Marian Jurczyk of Uczestnicznicy Jan Rulewski of Bydgoszcz.

It may also have been designed to dampen speculation that Mr. Walesa may be set free in early March to attend the baptism of his infant daughter.

Mr. Jurczyk and Mr. Rulewski, who challenged Mr. Walesa for the Solidarity leadership during its first and only congress in Gdansk last year, have often been attacked for allegedly leading the union into confrontation with the authorities.

But the media have for the most part spared Mr. Walesa in the hopes he might emerge to lead a revived, depoliticised Solidarity.

The Radom meeting, held in the wake of last year's police raid on a firefighters' school here, was used by the media in a furious anti-Solidarity propaganda campaign one week before the declaration of martial law.

The papers also reported Monday that police and army officers in Torun, north-central Poland, had smashed a new resistance group called "The Union of Struggle for Independence" headquartered in the town of Brodnica.

The group reportedly consisted of seven people, most of them students, who allegedly conspired to distribute anti-state and anti-Soviet leaflets and posters, the Polish news agency PAP reported.

All were held for summary court.

Italian extremism probe nets Carabinieri officer

ROME (R) — Rome police have arrested a senior paramilitary Carabinieri officer in connection with inquiries into extreme right-wing guerrilla activities, judicial sources said Monday.

They said Maj. Sergio Vecchioni, a liaison officer with the Rome crime squad and ex-commander of the Carabinieri company at Tivoli outside Rome, was arrested last week and charged with aiding and abetting an armed gang. The news of his arrest was kept secret while investigations continued.

The sources said two other senior Carabinieri officers,

Paris seeks Libyan explanation on French citizens' 'espionage'

PARIS (R) — France Monday summoned Libya's Paris envoy to discuss the case of a French mother and her two sons sentenced to life imprisonment in Libya after being convicted of espionage.

The French foreign ministry will seek an explanation from the Libyan charge d'affaires about the sentencing of Denise Dupont, 58, and her sons Alain, 25 and Jean-Claude, 21, who come from a small country town in northern France.

The three were convicted of spying for the United States and Israel in Tripoli Sunday after being held since early 1980.

Berlin pledges support for Namibian liberation

BERLIN (A.P.) — The East German government Monday renewed its support for the South West Africa Peoples Organisation (SWAPO), following a meeting between SWAPO chief Sam Nujoma and East German Chairman Erich Honecker.

The official ADN news agency said the meeting took place in the headquarters of the central committee of East Germany's ruling Socialist Unity Party of Germany.

Afterward, ADN reported that Mr. Nujoma and Mr. Honecker had a "friendly talk" which underscored the need for unity among

"peaceful forces" in the face of "the imperialist course of confrontation and high armaments."

SWAPO is seeking independence for Namibia, (South West Africa), which is governed by South Africa under a League of Nations mandate since withdrawn by the United Nations.

ADN said the two leaders "condemned decisively the illegal occupation and exploitation of Namibia, continued by the racist regime of South Africa, as well as the criminal policy of aggression against Angola and other progressive states in southern Africa."

Mr. Nujoma and Mr. Honecker said in a joint statement that South Africa was not only to blame for this "policy of brutal oppression, of terror, of meddling and blackmail" but also "the U.S. administration."

ADN quoted Mr. Nujoma as saying SWAPO would resist the "delaying policy of South Africa and other imperialist states," an apparent reference to Western efforts to negotiate a transfer of power agreeable to the Pretoria government.

Mr. Honecker was quoted as saying East Germany would continue to support SWAPO as the only legitimate representative of the Namibian people.

lieutenant-colonels Luigi Caraco and Salvatore Pappa, had been formally warned they might face similar charges.

Maj. Vecchioni, in charge of the Tivoli Carabinieri for six years until last year, had failed to inform magistrates about the alleged subversive activities of a club founded in Tivoli in 1972 which was inspired by the illegal neo-Nazi group New Order, the sources said.

The Drieu la Rochelle club apparently recruited rightist activists who were responsible for various criminal activities in the Rome area from 1970 to 1979, they added.

Sihanouk, Samphan urge Son Sann to join forces

PEKING (R) — Khmer Rouge leader Kieu Samphan and former Kampuchean head of state Prince Norodom Sihanouk appealed Monday to fellow resistance leader Son Sann to join them here for talks on a much-debated anti-Vietnamese coalition.

Despite protracted negotiations the three leaders have so far failed to patch together a united front to face their joint enemy, Vietnam, which drove the Khmer Rouge from power in Kampuchea in 1978-79.

In a fresh effort to find a basis for a coalition, Prince Sihanouk Sunday opened talks with Mr. Samphan, who said later that agreement had been reached on some questions concerning a coalition. He did not elaborate.

The two men sent a joint invitation Monday to Mr. Sann, a former premier and a non-Communist who makes no secret of his dislike for the Marxist Khmer Rouge.

Mr. Sann, who is now in Paris, said last week he did not want to be involved in the Sihanouk-Samphan meeting, although he expected to go to Peking soon.

The Chinese government and people would support the Kampuchean people against the Vietnamese until final victory was won, Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang said Sunday night.

China is the main backer and chief arms supplier of the Khmer Rouge, holder of the Kampuchean seat at the United Nations under the title of Democratic Kampuchea.

But many countries object to supporting the Khmer Rouge, which was widely condemned for extreme policies when in power between 1975 and 1979.

China and ASEAN (the Association of South East Asian Nations) have been sponsoring efforts to form the three-way coalition in hope of winning greater international backing at the United Nations and denying the seat to the Vietnamese-backed government in Phnom Penh.

Monday's invitation urged Mr. Sann to visit Peking so that the three leaders could "examine together the diverse problems posed within the framework of our common efforts to form a tripartite, Kampuchean, anti-Vietnamese coalition."

Mr. Samphan, who arrived in Peking last Saturday, and Prince Sihanouk are due to hold a second round of talks Tuesday.

The official said Lt.-Col. Sudaryanto, a senior hydrographer at Jakarta's Tanjung Priok naval base, was suspected of spying for the Soviets for at least five years, but his role was detected only about two months ago as the result of a routine security check.

The Russians don't like to send their submarines through the Malacca Straits (between Singapore and Sumatra) because it is so shallow they have to go through on the surface," the official said.

The documents contained analyses of marine strata of high density and salinity in the Straits of Makassar between Borneo and Sulawesi, he said. The data are important for submarines because if they travel under the layers, sonar pulses tend to be reflected from the layer rather than the vessel.

The arrest of Lt.-Col. Sudaryanto was followed by the expulsion of a Soviet military attaché, the departure of another Soviet

diplomat, banning of flights by the Soviet airline Aeroflot and deportation of its local head, Alexander Finenko, who is said by Western embassies to be a senior officer in Soviet GRU military intelligence.

The official said Lt.-Col. Sudaryanto, now waiting to be charged after allegedly passing film and documents to a Soviet military attaché, gave Moscow the fruits of four years' joint United States-Indonesian hydrographic research costing tens of millions of dollars, the sources said.

A high-level Indonesian official, who asked not to be identified, told Reuters the documents included detailed information that would allow Soviet submarines to pass through Indonesian territorial waters with much less danger of detection by sonar devices.

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Crisis talks on Times extended for 24 hours

LONDON (Agencies) — Crisis talks over Australian press magnate Rupert Murdoch's threat to close The Times, 197-year-old journal of the British establishment, and its stablemate The Sunday Times have been extended for 24 hours.

Mr. Murdoch and union leaders met all day Sunday and, according to a joint statement, made "progress in some areas" on his demand for big cuts in the staff of the two newspapers.

Monday's edition of The Times, produced by a staff who feared it would be the last, reported that Mr. Murdoch had trimmed his demands slightly and had offered to keep about 30 of the 600 employees he wanted to shed.

Mr. Murdoch said he would negotiate for another 24 hours before carrying out his threat to close the papers, which employ 2,600 workers and are losing £12 million (\$22 million) a year.

While bargaining with the unions over jobs, Mr. Murdoch will also be consulting the independent directors of The Times, a watchdog body set up when he bought the papers last year.

He wants their permission to transfer the copyright of the two titles to his parent company, News International Limited.

Some commentators note that Mr. Murdoch may plan, after a shutdown, to reopen the papers from a new plant in London's Dockland being readied for his two other British national newspapers, the racy, 4.1 million circulation tabloid, The Sun, and its Sunday sister paper, the 4.2 million circulation News of the World.

Mr. Murdoch reiterates that he'll simply close the two quality papers which, he says, have pushed his whole News International group into the red.

At the heart of trouble is over-manning, outdated printing

method and union resistance to switching from hot metal printing to computer technology which plagues Fleet Street's finances.

In a recent interview, Louis Heren, 62, a former Washington correspondent of The Times and assistant editor until his retirement last year, recalled of The Times:

"The messengers used to come round in tow's. I asked them once if they were afraid of being raped. They just giggled."

Mr. Murdoch, who expanded his family's Australian press interests into a major international network of racy, flourishing tabloids, already owned several British national newspapers when he bought The Times.

Terrorist suspects arrested in Pakistan

ISLAMABAD (R) — Authorities have rounded up about 100 suspected saboteurs in Pakistan's North-West Frontier Province recently, police in the provincial capital of Peshawar said Monday.

They included two Pakistanis who placed explosives in a hollow Koran, which was strong enough to destroy a house, a police spokesman said.

The spokesman, quoted by the official Associated Press of Pakistan, said booby traps, explosives, grenades, rifles and pistols were also captured during the raids.

He said the arrested were all "identified terrorists," a term used by Pakistan's military government when referring to members of the clandestine Al Zulfikar organisation.

Singapore expels 2 Soviet nationals

SINGAPORE (R) — Singapore Monday ordered two Soviet nationals, one a diplomat, to leave within 24 hours after accusing them of spying.

A home ministry announcement said Soviet diplomat Anatoly Larkin had tried to obtain sensitive military information from a Singapore army officer and said Marine Superintendent Alexander Bondarev had recruited a local businessman for his intelligence network.

The Soviet embassy declined to comment on the expulsions. A TASS correspondent said the two men and their families would leave Singapore Monday night.

The government said Mr. Larkin, the second secretary and press liaison officer at the Soviet embassy, had posed as a Swedish journalist and offered money to the army officer "to entice him to cooperate." But it said the officer reported the matter to his superiors.

Mr. Bondarev, who was employed by the government-owned

Keppel shipyard, had induced the local businessman to cooperate by promising him business deals, it said.

Singapore and Moscow established diplomatic ties in June, 1968. This was the first time that any Soviet diplomat had been asked to leave Singapore for espionage activities.

Moscow maintains a large embassy here and Soviet merchant ships call at Singapore regularly for repairs and supplies. The Soviet Norddry Bank also has a major operation here.

Israel to build missile carrier

TEL AVIV (R) — The Israeli cabinet has approved plans to build a naval missile-carrier, a government official said. He would give no details about the new vessel, except to say that it would have a long-range capability to ensure that shipping lanes to and from Israel would remain open.

Papandreou plans Kyprianou talks in Cyprus

ATHENS (R) — Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou will pay an official visit to Cyprus next Saturday to continue talks on the island's future with Cypriot President Spyros Kyprianou, a joint communiqué said Sunday.

The communiqué was issued after two days of talks between the two leaders in Athens during which it said they had discussed recent developments in the Cyprus issue. An authoritative source said earlier they discussed recent soundings by foreign governments for an international conference to discuss the problem, particularly if talks between the divided island's Greek and Turkish Cypriot communities failed to produce any results.

Marcos to visit S. Arabia in March

MANILA (R) — President Ferdinand Marcos of the Philippines said Monday he planned to visit Saudi Arabia next month. The state radio said the visit was tentatively set for March 13 to 15, but Mr. Marcos said the dates might be amended as several Middle East leaders planned to go to Saudi Arabia at about that time.

Eritreans claim attack on Asmara

BEIRUT (R) — Guerrillas fighting what they say is a major Ethiopian government offensive said Sunday they had destroyed 12 military aircraft in an attack on the airport at the Eritrean capital Asmara. The Eritrean People's Liberation Front (EPLF) said in a communiqué issued in Beirut that its forces had destroyed seven Soviet-made MiG fighters, two transport planes and three helicopters in the raid Saturday.

The communiqué said the Ethiopians had been trying to cut a road link between two EPLF mountain bases.

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

S. Africa calls off search for seamen

CAPE TOWN (R) — The search was called off Sunday night for 15 missing seamen from the South African navy frigate President Kruger which sank after a collision last Thursday. Commander Dirk Visser of the South African navy said in a statement that three military aircraft, which continued to fly over the area, were recalled at sunset. Two navy ships taking part in the search were recalled to base at Simonstown near here Saturday night. All but 16 of the president Kruger's 193 crew were rescued by ships.

World War II bomb goes off in Cairo

CAIRO (A.P.) — A small World War II bomb went off in a suburb of Cairo injuring seven persons, police said Monday. No one was reported killed. Officials said the incident in Shoraba occurred Saturday when a 12-year-old boy found the bomb on the main stairs of his school and kicked it to play with his schoolmates. Officials investigating the incident said the bomb came out of rubble dug in the area of the school to set in water pipelines. The Shoraba neighbourhood of Zawaya Al Hamra was the scene of Christian-Muslim strife last summer when diplomatic sources estimated 80 or more people were killed in violence.

Parachutist jumps on to Sydney Tower

SYDNEY (R) — A parachutist jumped Monday from a helicopter on to the top of Sydney Tower, at 305 metres the tallest building in the southern hemisphere. Then, watched by crowds in the city centre, he used an auxiliary parachute to descend to a nearby park where friends greeted him with champagne. Wayne Allwood, 28, told reporters that he made the jump "just for the blast," adding: "Everyone does something crazy in their life." But police said they wanted to interview Mr. Allwood. They said he did not have permission to jump on to the tower above seven storeys of offices and restaurants, although he had been allowed a descent into the park.

World's tallest woman dies at 17

PEKING (R) — The world's tallest woman, 2.47-metres tall Zeng Jianlin, died on Feb. 13 at the age of 17, the Peking Evening News said Monday. Miss Zeng, a peasant, died of diabetes at her home in a province home after three months in hospital. It added, Miss Zeng, apparently still growing when she died, was 2.41 metres tall last March when her illness was first reported here. She is said to have been able to lift a 50-kilogramme bag of cement at the age of five. Miss Zeng slept in a specially made 2.44-metre-long bed and was listed in the Guinness Book of Records, a British-based annual listing records of all types.